The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 24.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Cardinal Antonelli is in good health.

—Frederick Lemoitre, the French actor, is dead, aged 77.

—And now Philadelphia opens trade direct by steamship with Italy.

—Cardinal Bonaparte has been appointed Camerlingo of the Sacred College.

—The Postal Congress has resolved to hold the next meeting at London, in June, 1876.

—Mrs. Wm. Mackenzie, accompanied by her father, arrived in Montreal on Thursday.

—Gen. Gordon Granger's remains arrived at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, from New Mexico.

—New Yorkers are kicking against the increase in assessments put upon their city property by the State Assessors.

—In the Ontario Legislature a bill giving women the right to vote at municipal elections and on money by-laws was defeated by a small majority.

—Four officers of the French army have been cashiered for attending the funeral service at Amiens on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon III.

—The New York *Sun* thinks not only the salaries but the army should be reduced, a reduction from 25,000 down to 10,000 the *Sun* thinks would be about right.

—It is thought that within the next century, Philadelphia journals and people will "let up" in their glorifications over the passage of the Centennial Bill.

—A meeting was held in New Orleans last evening in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railway, and resolutions were adopted asking Government aid.

—Gov. Kellogg has sent a message to the Louisiana Legislature in regard to the troubles in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena.

—The New York *Times* thinks there is general public sentiment in favor of some modification of the right of suffrage, but says both parties are afraid to tackle the delicate question.

—It is the silver lining of the cloud that the people have begun to sustain with much heartiness, and with unwonted disregard of party ties, the public servants who honestly serve the public.

—There is a growing solicitude to ascertain whether Hendricks is the "magnetic name" that is to radiate power and splendor from the rag-money gunfalon of the hard-money Democracy, next summer.

—It is said that Prof. Seelye's plan to transfer the control of the civilized Indians, whose reservations are in the States, to the State Governments, meets with the approval of the members of the Indian Committee.

—Mrs. Lucretia Mott has been nominated to raise the colors on the main Centennial Exposition Hall—because she is the most "most conspicuous of her sex as a long-time teacher of charity, liberty and Christianity."

—Eight prisoners in the Athens county (Ohio) jail attempted to escape by burning one end of the building, but the heat becoming intense, they were obliged to call aid and helped to extinguish the flames to save themselves.

—Ex-Senator Edgar Cowan has joined the innumerable caravan of writers who want to convince the nation on the question of finance. His voice is heard from out the depths of Greensburg, Pa., and it is raised to Mr. Sunset Cox.

—Cardinal Simeoni, the Nuncio at Madrid, has made a report on the Spanish elections, in which he says the Government of King Alfonso has been compelled to accept an alliance of defenders of so-called religious liberty in order to secure a political victory.

—An agent of the Border City Mills at Fall River, Mass., just returned from England, reports finding a better market there than in this country, and 25,000 pieces per week will therefor be exported by his mills. Five thousand pieces have already been shipped.

—The *Tribune* is in doubt as to whether the Eagle or the Buzzard is the national bird just now—the doubt being engendered by the state of the political field. Perhaps if the *Tribune* would rise its eyes of fancy to the grene of cynicism and vanity, its vision might not be so clouded with corruption.

—Canada, it seems, was a little hasty in severing judicial connection with the home government. The Dominion bill, debarring an appeal to the English Privy Council, many say, was premature and should soon be repealed. Canada must not try to soar alone before her wings are full-feathered.

—It has transpired that there has been a clerical error made in the Centennial Virginian, and now the House expects to get the little joker back into its own hands, after the Senate has corrected the mistake. Every Philadelphian's hair has been standing on end since the appalling error has been discovered.

—The creditors of Jordan, Clark & Co.'s clothing house, in Boston, recently compelled to suspend on account of the falsification and defalcation by Sanford, their book-keeper, met on Thursday. The liabilities amount to $390,132 and the assets to $351,526. The books have been kept in such a manner that it is impossible to arrive at the actual facts.

—The *World* says: "Doubtless Landis was mad—as mad as Scannell even. Scannell is now released from his captivity, but Landis will have to wait a few weeks yet. In the meantime we had better seriously consider what shall be done about people who are liable to go mad at any moment and kill somebody, but who are quite sane up to the time when they commit it. Coroner's juries describe as the rash act, and whose insanity at that time is only to be found out afterwards by experts.

—The mysterious mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley have been a source of much solid satisfaction to patriotic Americans. It is true that we knew nothing whatever about the mound-builders, but neither, for that matter, did any one, else, and it was quite certain that when we boldly asserted that they were prehistoric race there was no danger that any European antiquarian would disprove the assertion. But now comes Prof. Denton, and ruthlessly snatches from us our only antiquities. He tell us that the mounds were built only four hundred years ago, and that the builders, instead of being a prehistoric race, were merely ordinary Mexicans.

—Does McMullen hear the thunder that is rattling about him? Does he not see that the tidal wave that is washing the sands from the narrow resting-place of Republican ringsters is surging with equal vehemence against the Democratic ringsters as well? Will be a bad storm for Democrats who play twins to Pilgrim lobbers, and the empire of the historical Fourth cannot prevail against it. Slaymaker's bull defied the locomotive when it came snorting in his way, and rather suddenly and permanently retired from business, and if the heroic ex-Alderman shall defy fate, the plaintive song of the Fourth ward warblers will soon be—"O, Willie, we have missed you!"—*Philadelphia Times.*

—The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the resignation of Clerk Barclay, of the House, who had served twenty-seven years, says: "This makes one more place for some good Democrat who has worked for the party, and possibly for some patriot from Kentucky. The 'clean sweep' makes progress. The library has been reformed, the Congressional restaurant reorganized, and one by one the old clerks are shoved aside to make room for ignoramuses whose qualifications are summed up in the statement that they are 'good Democrats;' and perhaps it is quite as well that the country should take one good look at this party having a taste of power. There they are, with their noses in the trough. We have had some pretty bad exhibitions at Washington, but nothing yet quite so bad as this. May the good Lord deliver us from any such spectacle on a larger scale."

—A writer in the February number of the *Penn Monthly*, who seems to be a practical banker, thinks the amount of gold in the country is very much over-estimated. He concludes as follows: "In reviewing the current belief as to the stocks of gold and bullion held in the country, the conclusion is irresistable that there is at the utmost not more than half the coin and bullion that the gold statements, as they are called, represent. If the gold certificates held by the United States Treasury to the amount of $34,000,000 during the first ten days of the current month, January, represent coin in the Treasury, what is the actual stock of gold, and what the stock of silver? How much actual gold do the banks hold, and how much of gold certificates counted as gold? In fact, the evidence is strong that less than twenty millions of gold exists in the country in any form, and of silver coin and bullion about twenty millions in value."

—The *World's* correspondent at Albany tells of John Morrissey's maiden speech, which was in favor of the repeal of the "Gray Nun's Act." Curiosity to hear him was evident on all sides, and it was soon gratified in a full and satisfactory measure. Though laboring under chronic hoarseness, he made himself heard by every member of the body. He was listened to with profound attention, and the simple, candid, manly tone of his speech told well in his favor. He moved the appropriate hit for the admiration of his hearers in the frank admission, "It is very little education I received from those schools, and I know and feel the necessity of it." Further on in his address, which never halted, but flowed along smoothly, he again won the hearts of the audience by the sincerity of the confession that he appreciated the want of education more than any Senator present, and, knowing its value, would go as far as any man to throw safeguards around it in the public free schools. When he ended his speech a murmur that appeared on the brink of an ——— of applause ran around the cham- congratulated by every Sena- the effort he made—the first ——— attempted."

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Petitions in Favor of Government Aid to the Texas Pacific Railway.

The Finance Bill in the Senate.

Increase in the Number of Classes of Cities.

The Purdon's Digest Bill Again Placed on the Calendar.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Petitions.

A large number of petitions were presented, among them one from 1,500 citizens of Pittsburgh, presented by Mr. Anderson (Allegheny), asking the Legislature to instruct our United States Senators and advise our members in Congress to favor measures giving Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Similar petitions were presented from citizens of Lycoming, Sumerset and Bedford counties.

The Finance Bill.

Mr. STRANG, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably House bill No. 14, a suplement to the act relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to consolidate amending the same by striking out the section which directs the monthly balances to be invested in bonds of the United States.

Mr. STRANG stated that the bill was of the utmost importance, and moved that it be read the first time, which was agreed to.

No other bills were reported from committees.

Bills Introduced.

An act releasing notaries public appointed subsequent to the 19th of February, 1873, from commission fees if reappointed.

An act to alter certain rules of law, the construction of deeds and wills, and simplifying conveyances.

A supplementary act relating to Orphans' Courts.

An act relative to live stock, prohibiting strays.

An act regulating the management of county jails, penitentiaries, houses of refuge and correction of this State. This act provides for the separation of colored and white persons, that colored persons should be under the care of persons of their own color.

On motion of MR. ALBRIGHT, Senate bill No. 9, an act to prevent defendants to testify in criminal cases, was made a special order on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Bills on Third Reading.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy, amended by virtually restoring the original provisions of the bill.

An act relating to judicial sales, and preservation of liens and mortgages, amended by Mr. Jones.

An act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads, amended so as not to apply to counties having less than 45,000 inhabitants.

Bills on Second Reading.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. Agreed to as amended by MR. STRANG.

An act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions. Agreed to.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermen or justices of the peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of persons taken as bail, and the location and extent of real property. Agreed to.

An act relating to the transfer of loans of cities and counties. Agreed to.

An act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Common wealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Agreed to.

The Ground Hog Resolution.

MR. WOOD made a humorous address on the resolution introduced by him a few days ago relative to the Ground Hog day.

The resolution was postponed for the present on motion of MR. STRANG, that an invitation could be extended to Ex-Senator Maclay to reply.

Nominations.

The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate, but were not confirmed: Notaries Public—Andrew Humbert, of Pittsburgh; M. N. Miles, Petrolia, Butler county; H. J. Hammond, Edenburg, Clarion county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Texas Pacific Railway.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition of 1,500 citizens of Allegheny, asking the Legislature to request the representatives and instruct the Senators in Congress to vote for the bill giving aid to the Texas Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

Bills on Second Reading.

An act relating to the powers and duties of the burgesses of the boroughs. Negatived.

A supplementary act providing for the appointment of a special detective officer in any counties of the Commonwealth. This act gives additional powers to those granted special detectives by the act of 1874. Passed.

Arbitrators' Salaries.

MR. CHRISTY moved to reconsider the bill defeated on third reading giving arbitrators two dollars per day. Agreed to and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Dividing Cities Into Three Classes.

A supplement to the act of 1874 dividing cities into three classes, which has for its object the increase of the number of classes. Laid over and ordered to be printed. Agreed to.

The above is Mr. Long's bill, which divides the cities of the State into five classes. It has been unanimously reported affirmatively by the General Judiciary Committee.

Bills Read in Place.

MR. PIPER read in place a bill to provide for a proper educational display at the Centennial.

On motion of MR. YERKES the vote on the bill giving Purdon's Digest to members was reconsidered and the bill was again placed on the calendar.

A supplementary act prescribing the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards. Recommitted.

An act empowering camp-meetings to employ a police force. Agreed to.

An act to provide for the payment of costs in certain cases. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—In the Senate to-day Monahan's bill to impose a fine of fifty dollars for profane swearing or personal abuse, whether spoken or published, was defeated. Bills were introduced to make Auditors' tax deeds valid, and to increase the penalty for child-stealing from five to twenty years.

In the House bills were introduced to allow competition in the manufacture and sale of gas; to authorize corporations to issue coupons or registered bonds, or both, and exchange one for the other; to amend the act regulating the fees of Coroners holding inquests; to regulate the charges of telegraph companies. A resolution was offered for the amendment of the State constitution so as to abolish the Grand Jury system, and to extend the time of County Auditors to three years. A resolution was offered endorsing Congress for sharing their offices with ex-Confederate and Union soldiers.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—The bill to provide for the representation of Kentucky's resources and industries at the Centennial Exhibition, which was rejected by the lower House of the State Legislature yesterday, failed to pass the Senate to-day. Both Houses will probably reconsider their action in refusing to pass the bill.

The *Courier-Journal's* Frankfort specials indicate that another bill, which will appropriate about $70,000 toward Kentucky's representation, may pass both Houses.

A Murderer Killed.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—The *Enquirer's* Huntington, W. Va., special says: J. L. Pickett, Deputy Sheriff of Franklin county, Arkansas, reached Cassville, W. Va., last Monday with a requisition for Thomas Damaron, indicted for manslaughter, accompanied by Sheriff Strother, of Wayne county. He followed Damaron to his hiding place, and demanded his surrender. Damaron blew out the lights in the house, and armed with a double barreled rifle and two pistols, attempted resistance. In the melee Damaron was shot near the heart and almost instantly killed. Sheriff Pickett left for home, but was arrested at Catlettsburg, Ky., but upon the facts becoming known he was released.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Homestead Bill Passed by the Senate.

The House Still Discussing the Military Academy Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1876.

SENATE.

Red River of the North.

Mr. WINDOM presented a petition of citizens of Minnesota asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Red River of the North. Referred.

He also presented a statement showing the increase of business on that river during the last year. Ordered printed.

Indian Territory.

Mr. HAMILTON presented a memorial of delegations of Choctaw, Creek and Cherokee Indians, now in Washington, asking the repeal of certain acts granting lands in the Indian Territory to railroads. Referred.

Erroneous Accounting in the Treasury.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented a report prepared by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and submitted to the Secretary in December, 1872, in regard to erroneous practices in accounting in the Treasury which have grown up in usage or have been authorized by law. Ordered printed.

Stamped Envelopes.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition of manufacturers of envelopes, stationers and printers, asking for the passage of a law to discontinue the sale of stamped envelopes by the Government. Referred.

Pacific Railway.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a preamble and resolution reciting the provisions of the third section of the act of July 1, 1862, in regard to aid for the construction of a rail road from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, to the effect that the land granted said road was not alloted contiguous within three years after the completion of the road and should be disposed of for settlement at a price therein named, &c., and directing the Commissioner of Public Lands to inquire into what date such road was completed, if the time fixed for the sale of such lands has expired, and what further legislation is necessary to carry into effect the act of 1862 above referred to. Agreed to.

Public Lands.

Mr. CLAYTON gave notice that on Monday of next week he would call up the Senate bill to amend section 2,333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in restrictions on the disposal of public lands in Alabama, Mississpi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Leaf Tobacco—River Improvement.

Mr. DAVIS submitted joint resolutions of the Legislature from his State relative to the sale of leaf tobacco, and asking appropriations to continue the improvements on the Monongahela river and for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and to improve the navigation of the Elk river, all of which were referred.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved that the unfinished business be laid aside informally, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

The Homestead Bill.

The motion to lay aside the Homstead bill was rejected, the pending amendment being that submitted yesterday by Mr. Howe providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the title of the State of Wisconsin or its assignees may have to lands granted to the State to aid in the construction of railroads, approved June 3d, 1856.

After debate a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Howe, and it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 41.

Mr. HOWE then submitted an amendment providing that the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall not hereafter restore such lands to market without authority from Congress. Rejected—ayes 12, nays 39.

Mr. HOWE next submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be held to confer upon the General Land Office power to restore to market any land once granted to a State for railroad purposes. Rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the act of July 1, 1862, shall affect any rights that are now vested. Rejected—ayes 16, nays 36.

Mr. CAMERON (Mo.) submitted an amendment to strike out of the third section the words "or when the grantee was in default in the performance of any of the conditions imposed by such grant," so that the section should read: "That all such pre-emption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant, at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and the making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor. Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment that the act shall not be so construed as to imply any obligation of the United States to compensate any person on account of any claim or right embraced or affected by it. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 32.

The bill, having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendment by the committee agreed to.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was passed—yeas 44, nays 9—Messrs. Cameron (Mo.), Conkling, Dennis, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill (Me.) and Robertson voting in the negative. The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all pre-emption and homestead entries, or entries in compliance with any law of the United States, of public lands made in good faith by actual settlers upon tracts of land of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each within the limits of any land granted prior to the time when notice of the withdrawal of the lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office, and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with and proper proofs thereof been made by the parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

SECTION 2. That when, at the time of such withdrawal as aforesaid a valid preemption or homestead claim existed upon any lands within the limits of any such grants which afterwards were abandoned, and under the decisions and ruling of the Land Department forfeited by reason of preemption or homestead claimants who have complied with the laws governing pre-emption or homestead entries, or shall make the proper proof required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid, and patents shall issue therefor to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. That all such pre-emption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land Department or in pursuance of the rules and instructions thereof within the limits of any land grant at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the law and making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor.

Interest on 3.65 Bonds.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Maine) the House bill to provide for the payment of interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was taken up so as to come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Obscene Mail Matter.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported a bill to amend sections 3,893 and 3,894, providing penalities for the sending of obscene matter through the mails. After discussion the bill was recommitted.

Department of Commerce.

Mr. HEREFORD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back adversely the bill to establish a Department of Commerce. Laid on the table.

Patents.

Mr. DOUGLASS, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend section 199 of the Revised Statutes prohibiting officers, clerks or employes in any of the offices of the Government acting as counsel, attorney or agent, or being interested in any form for prosecuting either claims or patents application for which was pending while they were such clerks or employes; also that any Government officer recognizing such person in any such application shall be *ipso facto* discharged from the service.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Military Academy.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, on the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. BANNING addressed the committee. He was in favor of cutting down the appropriation.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, replied to the criticisms made on the bill in yesterday's debate, and disclaimed all desire to embarrass the efficiency of West Point Academy. If he thought the bill would have such effect he would not advocate it. He would cut down the strength of the army, and would reduce the number of members of Congress to two hundred, believing that that number could do the business much more satisfactorily than three hundred could.

Mr. DANFORD stated that the co-operation of the Republican side of the House would be given in all needed retrenchments, but he believed that the cutting down of the pay of West Point cadets was a retrenchment uncalled for by any part of the people.

After further discussion the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The War in the Turkish Provinces.

Turkish Men-of-War Fire from Austrian Waters.

German Catholics Scheming to Evade the Ecclesiastical Laws.

War Imminent in Central America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Competition.

SHEFFIELD, January 27.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield yesterday the President referred to the startling decline of the American trade, and said that neither Sheffield nor Birmingham would ever again have such an American trade as they had formerly. American and German manufacturers were pushing our goods into a corner, and by introducing machinery for the production of articles of equal quality to those made by hand here, had become successful competitors.

The Emma Mine Case.

The London *Daily News* is informed that writs were yesterday served on General Schenck, the American Minister, Albert Grant, the noted financier, and others, now, or formerly, connected with the Emma Mining Company.

The Direct Cable.

LONDON, January 27.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says the charge made against the Direct United States Cable Company of having withheld from the Stock Exchange information that the cable was broken is a serious one, and should be cleared up to the satisfaction of all interested. We think it right to mention that the statement made us yesterday on the authority of the chairman of the company is positively contradicted. The intimation was, as we are informed, not received at the Stock Exchange until about quarter to 11 o'clock last 11. It is stated the breakage was known to the company about an hour earlier.

TURKEY.

Insurgent Defeat.

VIENNA, January 27.—The *New Free Press* is informed that the Turks yesterday achieved a signal victory over the insurgents, forcing the latter to retreat from Trebinje to Ragusa. The insurgents retired in disorder.

The Recent Battle.

RAGUSA, January 27.—The following news is from Slavonic sources: A force of 3,500 Turks attacked the insurgents near Duzi on Tuesday. After a brief engagement the insurgents left their intrenchments and set fire to Trebinje and Duzi. An insurgent reinforcement of 1,000 arriving on the ground at this time, the Turks were cut off from Trebinje and compelled to retreat to Dzina.

A New Programme.

LONDON, January 27.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Vienna, which gives the following details of the insurrection in the Turkish provinces: Peko Paulovics has issued a general order taking undivided command of the insurgent forces, banishing Lynbobratics and all foreign auxiliaries under pain of death. This is intended to emancipate the insurrection from the influence of the young Servian party, which is antagonistic to Montenegro, and free from identification with the political and national combinations of South Sclavonic politicians.

A Question for Solution.

VIENNA, January 27.—The *Wiener Presse* reports that during the insurgent attack on a Turkish camp near Neum yesterday, three Turkish men-of-war anchored off Klek and unexpectedly opened a violent cannonade on the Herzegovinians. As the power in command in Austrian waters at the time their action caused considerable surprise. The result of the attack is not known.

Conspiracy Against Prince Milan.

LONDON, January 28.—A special from Vienna reports that committees have been formed in seven Servian towns, including Belgrade, which openly agitate for the dethronement of Prince Milan.

The Czar's Views.

The municipality of Moscow recently resolved to send a second contribution of 100,000 roubles in aid of sufferers from the Herzegovinian insurrection. The Czar has refused to permit the money to be sent, although he sanctioned the first contribution.

Russian Intrigues.

It is said that agents of the Russian ambassador are urging the Bosnians to join the insurrection.

GERMANY.

The Ecclesiastical Laws.

COLOGNE, January 27.—The *Gazette of this city* says notwithstanding the reiterated demands of the Ultramontane journals, we learn from Berlin that the Catholic clergy and laymen are using their influence with the Pope to obtain his sanction for formal submission to the Falk laws, in the confident hope that though outwardly accepting, they will be able to deprive them of their efficacy against the Church. A pamphlet is assumed from the pen of Herr Richensperger, one of the most prominent leaders of the party, which is understood to be intended to clear the way for the proposed compromise.

The *Bavarian Pfaelser Zeitung* says that the Bavarian Minister of War has been stringently admonished from Berlin to discontinue the exemption from conscription hitherto accorded to the Catholic Church students. The *Zeitung* says that at the next conscription a fully ordained priest and a number of students will be required to come.

The Penal Code.

BERLIN, January 27.—In the Reichstag to-day amendments to the penal code were considered. The clause imposing penalties on members of secret societies and the clause directed against acts of inciting hostility between different classes and attacking national institutions were rejected. Count Von Bismarck, Minister of the Interior, declared that the aim of Social Democrats was to establish a red republic with Atheism. The new penal provisions were required to obviate the necessity of some day drawing the sword.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

War Imminent.

PANAMA, January 27.—War is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador. Both countries are arming.

Panama Railroad.

A Government commission has been appointed to examine the Panama Railroad. Heavy suits for violation of contract have been begun. The Colombian Government threatens to demand an abrogation of the contract.

AUSTRIA.

A Peace Movement.

VIENNA, January 27.—A committee of the Reichsrath passed a resolution in favor of the appointment of a special committee to consider the question of reducing the army, and ultimately propose an international Congress to discuss the question of a general reduction of forces.

FRANCE.

Enforcing the New Press Law.

PARIS, January 27.—M. Brossel, a Bonapartist, has been sentenced under the provisions of the new press law to a fine and imprisonment for distributing without proper authorization invitations to a mass for the late Emperor.

SPAIN.

Carlists Concentrating.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 27.—Additional troops have been sent to Guipuzcoa. The Carlists are concentrating large forces at Asteasu to cover Azpeitia and Tolosa. The firing around Hernani continues.

A ROBBERY SPOILED.

A Well-laid Plan to Rob an Express Car Discovered—The Would-be Robbers Arrested.

TOLEDO, January 27.—A well-laid plan to rob the express car of the night express coming east from Chicago last night was discovered and frustrated, all the parties thereto being arrested. The officials of the express company in this city received information of the plot nearly a week ago, and Superintendent Cone and Agent Chapin, together with the Chief of Police and two detectives, left the city last night and joined the east-bound train at Archold, Ohio, stationing themselves in the express and baggage cars. At Wanson four men, former employes of the railway company, got on board, and as soon as the train was well underway proceeded to bore out part of the panel in the door of the express car, during which operation a preconcerted signal was given, and the officers in waiting pounced upon and secured the entire party, who are now in jail here. The safe in the express car contained $275,000 currency and over $125,000 in bullion.

An "Insane" Murderer.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1876.

The trial of Joseph Burroughs, in Brooklyn, for the murder of his wife, in progress during the week, was to-day brought to a close. The jury, under direction of the ——— found him "not guilty" of the crime ——— insanity, and he was sent to the

THE BANK ROBBERY.

How the Burglars Operated.

A Large Amount of Securities Carried Away.

A List of the Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, January 27.—The burglars who entered the Northampton bank on Tuesday night, first securing the cashier in his home and taking from him the keys of the vault, took a large amount of securities, a considerable portion of them not being negotiable.

BOSTON, January 27.—Later details of the robbery of the Northampton National Bank, at Northamton, on Tuesday night, by masked robbers, state that the result is something appalling. The table of securities taken shows a total of $670,000. Of course much of this is not negotiable, so that it is difficult to estimate the real loss to the bank and its depositors. The bank officers offer a reward of $25,000 for the return of the property and conviction of the burglars. The loss falls comparatively light upon the bank, the greater part of the securities belonging to special depositors.

The robbers entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey and bound, gagged and guarded seven people. They compelled him to give them the combinations of the safe vault, waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and then getting into the vault and safe with only one of the four keys needed, took a large amount of securities. An expert had to be summoned from New York, and the lock was not opened until at an early hour this morning. Cashier Whittlesey, when asked to give the three combinations to the vault for the outer, inner and chest doors, gave them wrong twice and thrice, but the figures as wrote them down, and made him repeat them. Of course they caught him in the attempt to mislead them, and the exhibition of a pistol compelled him to tell the truth, though he told them four keys were necessary to open the lock, three of which were at the house of the other bank officers. At 4 o'clock A. M. Whittlesey was taken to a back room in the basement. The wires of the telegraph and telephone were then cut, and the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours after Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from the window. The whole party were speedily liberated, and the Cashier, still wearing the handcuffs, went to the bank. A clever workman soon after fitted a key and all the persons handcuffed were released.

An Examination of the Bank

showed that the cracksmen had unlocked the outer door, but were apparently balked by the safe lock, lacking three of the requisite four keys. They tried the metal of the floor with bars, and wrenched off two dials which served as an index for working the combination. They were entirely unmolested, the watchman having gone home. There is every indication that all, and perhaps all of them, left on the six o'clock train. Five of them had ticket previously bought, and one paid his fare. Many of the appliances, it was remarked, were home made. The rags were children's rubber balls, pierced with a stiff wire. The masks were drawers rags, some with one hole and some with two for the eyes. When the robbers saw that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification they blindfolded him, but he observed that one of them was of a very commanding stature. The two or three robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

At the latest advices no information has been received of the robbers. The table of

Funds Taken

is as follows: Missouri State bonds, $15,000; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad shares, $5,000; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern shares, $3,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quiney 8s, $10,000; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, $2,000; Union Pacific, $44,000; Ohio & Mississippi second mortgages, $165,000; United States bonds, $55,000; Atchoson, Topeka & Santa Fe, $15,000; Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, $12,000; Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, $6,000; Missouri Pacific, $30,000; registered stock and bonds of the United States and various corporations, $360,000 to $490,000; greenbacks and National bank bills, $10,000; Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan, $7,000; New York & Erie bonds, $7,000; Maine State bonds, $10,000; Hudson River Railroad bonds, $5,000.

The following are

The Numbers of Some of the Securities Abstracted.

Missouri Pacific Railroad, No. 3,729, due 1889, and No. 3,879, due 1886; Northern Missouri Railroad, No. 1,834, due 1886, and No. 2,288, due 1886; Cairo & Fulton bond No. 540, due 1889; Consolidated Cairo & Fulton No. 3,396, due 1888; No. 3,397, due 1888; No. 3,600, due 1888, and No. 3,601, due 1888; five Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific bonds, Nos. 872, 1,328, 648, 609 and 693; two C. C. C. & I. bonds, Nos. 114 and 115; two Ohio & Mississippi bonds, Nos. 3,383 and 3,394; three Lake Shore & Michigan Southern sinking fund, Nos. 60, 61 and 221, and $42,000 Union Pacific sinking fund coupon bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 5,113 to 5,154 inclusive.

Individual Sufferers.

Of the amount stolen, the loss of only $12,000 falls on the bank. The heaviest individual sufferers are as follows: Ex-Judge C. E. Forbess, $100,000 United States 6 per cent. bonds, registered, $28,000 5 per cents., registered, $70,000 National stocks; Henry Henckley, $60,000 United States bonds; Henry Bright, a large amount of negotiable bonds; J. S. Lathrop, $30,000 Georgia bonds; Jas. Warner, $14,000 negotiable bonds; O. G. Spellman, $30,000 negotiable bonds; Wm. Gaylord, $10,000 United States bonds. Mrs. L. Turner, Dr. A. Fisk, Richard Kingman and Horace O'Collins are also among the principal sufferers.

A small safe in the vault, which the burglars considered too insignificant to touch, contained $30,000 deposited by Farwell, Kirkland and $25 000 in bonds belonging to the Hopkins Academy, and other valuable property. By locking the doors of the vault the burglars got seventy-four hours start of the detectives, besides having time to negotiate much of the stolen property before the fact of the burglary was known.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS, January 27.—Of from $570,000 to $700,000 taken by the burglars from the Northampton bank, from $450,000 to $500,000 are in registered bonds and certificates of stock, and so not negotiable.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—A dispatch received to-day at the Treasury from the Northampton National Bank of Massachusetts states that $2,900 in unsigned five dollar notes of the bank were secured by burglars on the night of the 25th inst. The numbers of the notes are as follows: Bank No. 1 to 145, and Department No. 229,751 to 229,895 series of 1875.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1876.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus to-day concerning their representation on the proposed Resident Executive Congressional Committee. The prevalent opinion expressed was that not less than six Senators should be members, so as to equalize the House representation. As a result of a long discussion, Senators Bayard, Gordon and Wallace were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Lamar, chairman, and report to an adjourned meeting.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.

True bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury against the following persons: Frederick A. Sawyer, Wm. T. Haines, Frank W. Brooks, Phineas D. Roddy, and Wm. H. Barstow, for conspiracy to defraud and did defraud the Government of the United States out of the following sums of money: $24,315 and $33,297; F. W. Brooks and Phineas D. Roddy, presenting a false claim; Frederick A. Sawyer, aiding and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in passing a Government claim, receiving therefor $1,000; Wm. H. Barstow, a Government officer, receiving $1,000 and a watch and chain, Wm. T. Haines, also a Government officer, received $1,000.

Destruction of Greenbacks.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the destruction of $554,000 in greenbacks, that amount being 80 per cent. of new National bank currency issued during the present month. This will leave the outstanding greenback circulation $371,273,140.

Bribery.

It is said that in addition to the indictments already commenced in the Parkman-Brooks cotton claims case, is that of Wm. H. Barstow, Commissioner of the Customs Office, who appears to have been the clerk who examined and passed the case and who acknowledges to have received a present of a gold watch as a consideration.

Woman Suffrage.

The eighth annual Convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association begun to-day, Mrs. M. J. Gage presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Olympia Brown. Frederick Douglass made a speech in favor of woman suffrage.

Ex-Commissioner Haines' Bail

has been fixed at $15,000, which not being able to obtain here, he is endeavoring to get in Pennsylvania.

Defalcation in New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., January 27.—Jonathan Earle, Treasurer of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company, is a defaulter to the amount of $142,000. He has turned over property and stood sufficient to cover the defalcation, but the securities are not convertible at present. It appears that his son, J. B. Earle, of New York, kept his bank accounts, and was given blank checks, signed by Earle as Treasurer, to fill out when required to meet bills, &c., of the company, and that in having the blank checks signed at command he has overdrawn the account to the amount stated. It is said that young Earle speculated in Wall street.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Trial of McKee in St. Louis—The Defense Opened.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Upon the opening of the defense in the McKee trial this morning Mr. Voorhees, for McKee, announced that no argument would be offered until the case was all closed. Condue Megrue was recalled, and testified that McKee never paid him any money for any purpose whatever. This was intended to nullify Fitzroy's testimony that McKee told him he had paid Megrue $2,500 last summer to keep him quiet.

Barrett H. Engelke, a rectifier, was presented, and in direct contradiction to the ex-Deputy Collector, Concannon, one of the Government witnesses, swore that he and Concann on burned the stub books and notices in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue upon a Sunday when nobody was there but the negro porter.

Louis Bohle, the collector for the *Globe Democrat*, McKee's paper, was introduced and flatly denied Engelke's statement that the latter visited the *Globe* office in 1873, and had an interview with McKee in which he explained the threats of the Hardaway Brothers to expose the Ring, and Mr. McKee promised to see Joyce and arrange matters so that there would be no trouble. Bohle swore that he met Engelke at the door, took him in, and introduced him to McKee, and then stood by and heard all the conversation. He testified that Engelke asked Mr. McKee to go to Collector Maguire and help him recover some liquors which had been seized in Colorado. Bohle said the interview lasted only two or three minutes, and that

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 82¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

WINSLOW, the Boston publisher, who drew so heavily from the banks on forged notes, is reported on his way to Hamburg. He was smart enough to get away before his crimes was discovered.

AT the Republican primaries for city officers in Philadelphia, the Reformers seem to have made the best fight they ever did in that city. It was an even battle, as to results, between them and the regulars.

THE Sheffield Chamber of Com... discovered that both Bi... and Sheffield have lost hea... their sales to America. Ther... ft that they probably neve... a large trade with this country.

The Philadelphia *Times* regards the selection of Colonel QUAY as Beaver's delegate to the National Convention, as scoring one for HARTRANFT. Very likely. It also means that the State may be set up in that way.

IF it proves true that the direct cable is cut every now and then, as a means of promoting speculation in the English market, the severest measures should be resorted to against the criminal parties. There should be a limit even to the audacity of gamblers.

THE Philadelphia *Press* published, a few days since, the names of European exhibitors to the Captennial, and claims that it has already done much to promote the success of the enterprise. Why not publish a list, by cities, of our home exhibitors? It will promote friendly rivalry.

WE remind those of our citizens interested in the subject of taxation, that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature, authorizing this city to increase its indebtedness. It may be well to know just how much,—and whether the bill conveys any general powers in that direction.

WE are informed by the attorneys in the case that we were in error yesterday, and that the *Dispatch* people settled their business with a deceased partner's heirs satisfactorily. The heirs of Mr. FOSTER, after several months' litigation, accepted the amount offered them, as there was a possibility of them receiving less.

THE New York *Post* thinks that specie payments can be resumed on from $100,000,000 to $115,000,000 of gold—about 30 per cent. of our currency volume—if we should continue the legal tender feature of greenbacks. Mr. RICHARDSON thought silver resumption could be begun in sums of five dollars. His plan was just exactly as wise as that of the *Post*.

GUANO is Peru's great conservator. Her railroad system brought debt, and involved the possibility of national disaster; but 2,000,000 tons of guano, sold in Paris, on which an advance of $10,000,000 is proposed, and the interest of her foreign debt is to be cared for, relieves her of financial embarrassment, and permits the prosecution of her system of public improvements.

WE are gratified to notice the comfortable philosophy with which the *World* of New York accepts the vote making the Centennial appropriation. It contained against it to the last, and is the... its influence is shown in the... against it. Of course that vote would not have otherwise been had. "If things must be," said an old philosopher, "why let them be."

WE have recorded, merely as a current fact, the evidence afforded by the press of the growth of the Third Term idea. The latest is from the New York *Herald*, and it is positive: "It is just as sure this day as it will ever be that ULYSSES S. GRANT will be renominated for President at Cincinnati at Wednesday, June 14, 1876, if he wishes, and we challenge the production of any evidence that his wish is not fixed and firm."

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which strongly favors resumption, says of the process of reaching resumption through contraction: "We repeat what we have often said, that any scheme of resumption which arbitrarily ignores the existing relations of creditors and debtors, and which compels the sudden contraction of the paper currency in which the existing indebtedness was made and is payable, is an act of crushing oppression for which there is no necessity, and for which there can be no justification and will be no toleration."

WE are pleased to notice that even the Democratic press urge their committees in Congress to be careful not to cut diplomatic or consular salaries until they know just what they are about. One calls attention to the Chinese Mission, and points out the utter impossibility of an American living at Pekin for less than the full salary heretofore paid. The same with Consuls. While changes may be made, by transforming the lesser consulates into consular agencies, the salaries of existing and important Consuls should be increased rather than lessened.

THE evidence in the case of MCKEE, of St. Louis, shows that a strong case is very certain to be made out against him, and along with it is evidence strongly implicating BABCOCK. For example, one witness testified that an assessment of several thousand dollars, made at one time, was intended for BABCOCK. Of course this does not show that he got it, but as he was not on trial at the time, there was no need of tracing it to him. That MCKEE will be convicted seems certain, unless strongly rebutting evidence can be offered. These cases grow in interest, as time advances.

CINCINNATI has expended $10,000,000 in aiding the Southern railroad, in the hope that it would aid her in return. Pittsburgh once allowed herself to be governed by the delusion. It now has a debt of several millions, incurred in behalf of several railroads, which now join in discriminating in freight charges against her as compared with Western cities. We do not know that a city cannot afford to give away a certain amount of money in facilitating the construction of railroads, but the amount should be deliberately considered, and then given without expectation of other return than will come from the business developed. Cincinnati's sorrow just at the present is this: that after taking $10,000,000, the railroads want $6,000,000 more.

THE Democrats in Congress, are absolutely frightened over the currency question, fearing to bring it up lest BLAINE shall use his amnesty tactics on them again. They also fear, says the *Tribune* ... "that a majority of the ... inflation measure will be passed, than hope of legislation looking toward resumption. And many of those who profess a desire for honest currency and the adoption of some measures which will infuse confidence into trade and remove the financial depression are unwilling to do anything to bring about the result they profess to desire." This is about what we have frequently stated,—the upshot of the whole being, probably, to let things alone.

THE fight over the purification of the Republican party in South Carolina has been transferred to Washington, in part, by Governor CHAMBERLAIN's letter. We are among those who see no other course than to stand by CHAMBERLAIN in this fight. He represents the essential principles of the Republican party, and his demand that MOSES and WHIPPER,—one an ignoramus and the other a gambler and thief,—shall not be sustained, should be complied with. We have had a discouraging amount of reforming to do, within the past three years, but it is agreeable to know that we have effectually righted many wrongs, which is, in itself, a good record. The MOSES and WHIPPER business should, if possible, be rectified. Whether an election by the Legislature, without the Governor's certificate, entitles them to act, we do not know. If they do act, they can be promptly impeached; but they should be compelled to decline the offices to which they have been elected.

THERE proves to be a secret history to the Iowa Senatorial struggle, as there is in many affairs of the kind. KIRKWOOD played on his opponents the identical game with which HARLAN beat him, ten years ago. A count of noses showed that KIRKWOOD was within two votes of being n... na'ed, and HARLAN, BEL... Mc-CREERY, and PRICE com... to beat him, by throwing all thei... votes for one of their number. W... was the trouble. KIRKW... nding this out, sent thirteen of... to each of his rivals, to proffer their votes to him. This introduced the apple of discord into the hostile camp. Each of the four candidates, with his sure votes plus these thirteen imaginary ones, felt that he had the right to dictate terms. Hence all of them tried to do so. The night before the election, while they were still wrangling, HARLAN's agent discovered the trick. His man's 32 votes dwindled suddenly to 19, and he promptly withdrew him in unfeigned disgust. KIRKWOOD was nominated on the first ballot.

THE Centennial appropriation bill passed the House, shorn of its gratuity features by sixteen majority, on a very full vote. It will pass the Senate by a larger majority, and all will be well. But in view of the vote had, and of the fact that there are many able and honest people who doubt the constitutionality of the appropriation, we submit that the following from the *Press*, of Philadelphia, is just a trifle strained: "It is doubtful whether any bill was ever introduced into Congress so entirely embodying the wishes of the whole people of the United States as the Centennial Exhibition appropriation bill which yesterday passed in the House of Representatives, and it is certain that in regard to its passage there can be among those whose opinion is entitled to consideration but one feeling—that of complete satisfaction." Why not take facts as we find them? The bill was carried by a small majority, after a hard struggle, and this from pride rather than sympathy. We are in the Centennial project, and can't back out, and so must strain a point to get through.

A BAD ROAD.

The financial issue keeps its place in Congress, and the expression, so far as we get it, is favorable to resumption through contraction. The newest phase of it is contained in two bills, one by Mr. MORRISON, the Democratic leader in the House, who proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall accumulate gold, until he has 30 per cent. of the amount of greenback circulation, and the banks shall accumulate an equal proportion on their circulation. Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, has a bill which requires banks to accumulate twenty per cent. of their circulation, in gold, and then resume. We do not believe these bills, so crude in idea, and so impracticable in fact, will pass, but we may notice the reasons which call for their rejection. The contraction involved in this plan would distress the country, and produce unparalleled speculation in gold. The annual accumulation required by this bill will be $20,000,000 for the banks and $20,000,000 for the Government—$40,000,000 for both. There will be that much retired from the use of the country. The surplus ... now collected by the Govern... ... back into circulation again by ... public sales for greenbacks and ... by the importing mer... so the banks sell the eighteen or twenty millions they receive on their bonds and take their pay in currency. But stop off these sales of upwards of forty millions a year and hoard the gold, then conceive the effect on the New York gold market—that is, on the value of greenbacks. It would run gold up to a high figure, thus depressing, correspondingly, the value of greenbacks, compared with gold. And how would merchants obtain gold to pay customs' duties, or the Government to accumulate. Almost any child ought to know that we have but a certain supply of gold in this country,—and that the Government has been compelled to send abroad yearly, an average of $52,000,000 to pay interest on its bonds, and about $20,000,000 have gone abroad yearly to pay the balance against us on our year's trade. Here are $72,000,000 sent abroad yearly. It is proposed to hoard $40,000,000 more,—making $112,000,000 in all. Where will it come from? Our mines do not produce it, and we cannot import it.

The strange feature in many of the wild reports we have is the utter disregard of natural laws involved in many of the propositions put forward. The proposition to hoard gold is as coolly made as if the Secretary of the Treasury had only to step out and pick up gold in the streets. The simple fact is that no laws that can be framed will lead to any large accumulation of gold under existing conditions. The mines produce only enough to meet our current needs, and no balance for hoarding. We can neither prevent gold from going to Europe, so long as we buy more than we sell, nor compel the mines to yield an abundance of the precious metal, nor force gold from Europe here. It is, then, an utter absurdity to talk of doing what is proposed in the bills referred to, so far as the Treasury is concerned. This much is evident.

Banks are managed with reference to certain business laws that are equally well defined. They are, in the first place, voluntary organizations, that depend for their continuance on their success. So long as they yield a dividend, they are continued, but let them fail to do this, and the stockholders will transfer their money to more profitable institutions. The average, in all forms of profit, the Comptroller credits the national banks with, is seven and three-quarters per cent. It is proposed to make them turn their capital into gold, and keep this idly in their vaults—thus cutting off a portion of their profits. In other words the proposition is, that for six years the banks shall "pass" 5 or 6 per cent. of their dividends, and shall lock up, as a reserve, that much of their capital until 30 per cent. shall be hoarded. The loss of 6 per cent. annually of their profits, and its suspension for six years, is an obligation in the nature of a tax on circulation, and is of such a grievous character as to render circulation not only unprofitable but a heavy annual loss. The National Banks are now taxed very heavy. Their tax to the National Government last year exceeded $7,300,000, while they are searchingly taxed by the States and municipalities and by the expenses of the Redemption Agency. If they be required to hoard annually 5 or 6 per cent. in gold on their bonds, the bonds will be withdrawn and their notes retired, because for six years they could make little or no dividends. Any one familiar with the business will understand that such a requirement will render the circulating notes such a loss to the banks that they will rapidly proceed to withdraw their ... Th... nothing else.

... real knowledge ... to be found in ...

Congress. Crude, impracticable, ill-advised schemes are brought forward, and if not passed, at least occupy time and inspire discussion. This country has had a year of bitter experience since the Resumption act passed. The gloom of despair has rested over our business men, and a year unparallelled in the number and extent of failures has passed. Congress is appealed to for relief, in petitions, numerously signed, that are absolutely plaintive in their appeals. The people ask bread, and a stone is given. They ask for relief, and measures of severer contraction are proposed, which, if adopted, would absolutely paralyze the business of the country. Even the most rabid or hard money journals see this so clearly, that they are pleading for some other plan for reaching resumption than has yet been proposed. Some wish the 3.65-100 interconvertible bond; others ask that we simply rest on the laws we have, and wait the development of events. This shows a very decided feeling of alarm, even among those who have urged contraction measures, at the drift affairs have taken. We feel that we have consistently and steadily opposed the financial heresies which are now yielding such bitter fruit. Our plan of resumption will yet be accepted, if we reach specie payments, unless extraordinarily fortuitous circumstances aid on the result sought after: This plan to prosperity, the labor of the people, and the natural accumulation of wealth.

An Impending Struggle.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Few people on the Atlantic side of the continent realize the fo... with which the currents of trad... and its control, are setting tow... ds the Pacific coast. Twenty ... ago San Francisco was little more than a gathering place for men of all nations, drawn together to scramble for placer gold, which was found to exist in such abundance in the alluvium of the streams of California; and, having gathered it, the most of them returned to their old homes.

But the present condition of things over there is altogether different. California has been found to be rich in many things besides gold. Its wheat and barley surpass those of any other country, and the same is true of its fruits. In commerce it has become the gateway to Japan, to China, and, indeed, to half the globe, counting by the numerical scale of population. Wealth has become fixed there, and is accumulating beyond example, so that San Francisco is already one of the great commercial centres of the world.

But it has not been so much from the gold and the wheat of California as from the gold and silver of Nevada that San Francisco has drawn its enormous capital; and this has principally been from one mine — probably the greatest developed lode in the world—generally known as the Comstock. In 1875 that great property produced over sixteen millions of dollars; and as it is owned principally in San Francisco, this enormous yield—which will be repeated, perhaps exceeded in 1876—went to augment the capital of that city.

Nevada is thoroughly tributary to San Francisco; and so vast is the volume of wealth drawn from the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada that very soon that city will compete with New York for the supremacy in commerce and finance, and grasp for the ownership and control of all the continent west of the water-shed—Nevada, Utah, Arizona and the richest half of Colorado, including the whole of the San Juan country.

The energetic people of California know from experience the value of well-managed mines; and we learn by letters from Colorado that men are examining some of the best mines of the San Juan country and making large offers for them.

Should the people of California ever get the lead in that richest of all our mineral districts, the next thing will be a railroad from that side. In this they have the advantage over the people of the East, for all that country lies on the Pacific ocean, and should a railroad, together with the ownership of the principal mines, fall to the lot of the Pacific side, it will never be worth while for the men on this side to push their railway enterprises any further in that direction, and many hundreds of miles of railways on this side of the mountains will be rendered comparatively valueless.

It is a very serious question; and the sooner our people on the Eastern side of the watershed shall take the matter into consideration, and act promptly, vigorously and wisely, the better. That there are vast mineral treasures buried in these mountains is an ascertained fact; and upon the ownership, operation and control of those mineral mines will turn the question of supremacy between the two rival coasts. All interests are involved in this stupendous question, and none more so than our railroads.

J. C.

PERSONAL.

THE Buffalo *Express* wants to put Sergeant Bates in along with Jeff. Davis in the amnesty amendment.

SIR GEORGE HARVEY, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and a distinguished painter, is dead.

"EVERY man's life is is a fairy tale and written by God's finger," was a favorite saying of Hans Andersen.

THE St. Louis *Republican* soothes General Lew. Wallace with the remark that he can paint better than any other ex-General.

JESSE JAMES, the famous Missouri bandit, who is the husband of a beautiful, accomplished, and rich wife, is now the father of twins.

SHERIDAN is in the Indian Territory. His hair is very thin in places, and he pretends that he wears it so from choice, and to discourage the business.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is worth over two millions of dollars, and yet he often smites his palpitating bosom and exclaims: "Without the friendship of Bowles, I should be poor indeed!"

DANIEL W. FIELD, a large real estate owner of Springfield, Mass., and Providence, R. I., has been adjudged insane, and some of his queer transactions, such as deeding away $30,000 worth of property for $1, are revoked.

MILLE. SCHNEIDER is more anxious to conceal her weight than her age. The French critics insinuate that she has passed the last line of endurable plumpness, but she stands ready with a doctor's certificate that she has increased but three pennyweights in a year.

SARDOU recently expressed to an American lady, to whom he had been introduced, his pleasure at meeting her, and she turned upon him thus: "I should think you would be glad, M. Sardou, for, to judge by your 'Uncle Sam,' this must be the first time that you ever met an American lady."

MISS CELIA LOGAN writes to the Baltimore *News:* "To such a degree of art has Miss Davenport brought the wearing of her toilettes that she never touches them; she never seizes a handful of material just where it supposed to fall heaviest and with a sigh of relief eases it off to some fresh field; nor does she ever use that most hideous movement peculiar to actresses of kicking back her train with her foot, describing a circle with the entire limb the while. It is a repulsive gesture, if a leg may be said to be capable of gesticulation, and is almost an unperishable tradition of the stage. Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Kean, Helen Fawcet and Mrs. Siddons and other queens of the drama of long ago have passed hours in practicing to accomplish it gracefully, but they never succeeded, never—because it cannot be done gracefully."

GENERALITIES.

OF the 38,000 persons employed in watch making in Switzerland, one-third are women.

THE creditors of Edwin Booth, the actor, have declared a dividend of five and one-quarter cent.

THE new Senator from Iowa first won distinction by wearing a red-flannel shirt at a dinner party.

"THE increasing tendency for simplicity in dress" is, according to the Boston *Gazette*, alarming the dressmakers.

THE Pearl River Navigation Company is accused of defrauding Mississippi out of 123,000 acres of land, and a suit to compel restitution has been commenced.

THE New York *Times* has figured up that there were two hundred and eighty-one homicides committed in that city, and that only seven of the perpetrators suffered death.

THE flagship Pensacola, Rear Admiral Almy, arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, after a cruise of nearly one year among the Hawaiian islands and on the Mexican coast.

ARE we to have no Centennial ice to cool ourselves withal under the glassy domes of the Exposition palaces in the park of the City of Brotherly Love and Independence Hall?

WINSLOW, the Boston forger, has been traced to the steamship Rotterdam, which sailed with him and family for Rotterdam on Friday last. There is no extradition treaty with Holland.

THE assignee of Turner Brothers, bankers of New York, has decided to declare a dividend, not in cash, but in Bloomsburg and Western Railroad bonds, of which the firm has held to the amount of $1,000,000.

THE Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says there is noticeable economy in the giving of all social entertainments this winter, and where a carriage used to be indispensable, now it is no ... round the corner, the fashion is now to "foot" it, or not to accept at all. Matinees, afternoon receptions and teas are popular forms at present, as ladies can wear walking dresses and be independent of all conveyances.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: "Philadelphia advertises for 'a servant girl who is a sincere Christian and won't burn the meat all up.' Don't believe there's such a combination of talent to be found in the domestic market."

MR. BEECHER's friends will be glad to know that his health is excellent, his appetite good, his sleep healthful. In spite of hatred, malice and all uncharity, humanly speaking, there are twenty years of hearty, cordial work in him yet.

LUTHER PASSMORE, a brakeman on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, while turning a switch at Aurora, Indiana, caught his foot between the track and a heavy plank running parallel with it. He was unable to extricate it before the engine, which was backing up, was upon him, and he was taken out a mangled mass of fleshy tatters.

PRIVATE letters from naval officers on the China station represent that, though the Chinese difficulty has blown over, the general belief among the European residents is that the Celestials are bent on fighting sooner or later. The Admiral has sent a man-of-war to each treaty post to protect the British interests in case of emergency.

MR. WATKINS, United States Indian Inspector, has visited different parts of the Indian Territory for the purpose of general inspection of the Indian service. He has visited the capital and leading business men of different nations, and reports the schools in a flourishing condition and a good attendance of scholars, and ... promise from leading men of different parties that they shall be well sustained in the future.

COL. HIGGINSON, in his new lecture on "Wealth's Aristocracy," denies boldly Leigh Hunt's assertion that "Americans have one god—money." "No wealth," he says, "brings reputation unless it is gained through great criminality, daring speculation, or is used in some noble or preposterous way. The man most famous for his wealth dies and is found to be bankrupt; every one says, 'Just as I expected.'"

THE Fall River strike has proved an expensive business, as strikes usually are. The operatives lost their wages, the millowners lost the profit of their work, mill stoak and real estate went down because the dividends had ceased, the banks were unable to negotiate the paper on their hands and failed in consequence, and the local papers say that a million dollars will not cover the direct loss sustained by the town during the past season. And all because the workmen would not submit to a reduction in their wages.

American Appreciation of Good Music.

Col. Mapleson, Madame Tietiens' manager, has been interviewed, and, among other things, said: "When I write home that the public flocked to hear a performance of the Ninth Symphony, they won't believe me. An impression prevails abroad that the popular American ear is caught by light music, and that there prevails a spirit of adherence to clap-trap. But even my short experience here has convinced me that nothing could be more unjust. I saw in Cleveland, Buffalo, and other Western places audiences applauding with a discrimination that surprised me the very best parts of the programme, and discarding the weak and trivial with as sovereign a contempt as could any London assemblage. There should be no mistake about the matter. The public here place their standard by that of Paris, of London, of Milan. Give them what is good and they will pay to hear it; but they want the best—this is a justifiable bit of pride on their part."

VIEWERS' REPORT.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the damages caused by the Grading of Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the City of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 13th day of Sept., A. D. 1875, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the grading of Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor under the provisions of said in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said Act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1875, at the office of the Board of Viewers, in the City of Pittsburgh, heard all the complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectfully, viz.:

VIEWERS' REPORT—On damages by grade on Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue.

DAMAGES.			
To Shenhoff's Heirs			$150 00
To John Erdon			250 00
To Fred Miller			200 00
To George Negley			200 00
To John Herron			75 00
To Thomas Cahler			75 00
Printing Ordinances and Notices			15 00
Printing Viewers' Report			4 40
Serving Notices			5 00
Plan and Tracing			18 42
Viewers' Time			135 00
			$977 82

And for payment of the same do make the following assessment on property benefited by said improvement.

	Feet.	Price.	
South side.			
E. W. H. Schenley	474	9c	42 66
James Wilson	400	do	36 00
W. J. Radcliff	300	do	27 00
Joseph Hill	100	do	9 00
J. Vemer	241	do	21 69
Sophia Negley's heirs	1968	do	177 12
Dr. James Fuller	612	do	55 08
North side			
M. Carter	38	do	3 42
Trinity Church	35	do	3 15
John Cronan	44	do	3 96
P. A. P. L. & H. Association	39	do	3 51
James Dunn	36	do	3 24
Lew Sipple	33	do	2 97
P. A. P. L. & H. Association	33	do	2 97
Zacharias Rose	44	do	3 96
J. F. Haugh	20	do	1 80
John Hobbins	40	do	3 60
Major J. W. Duncan	400	do	36 00
E. W. H. Schenley	990	do	81 00
Wm. Moody	50	do	4 50
David McKee	287	do	25 83
John Herron	345	do	31 05
David McKee	317	do	28 53
Henry Williams & C. Seibert	971	do	87 39
F. S. Bissell			33 00
			$728 43
Henry Williams	281	do	25 29
John Chislett	98	do	8 82
Henry Williams	174	do	15 66
R. J. Negley and Jas. Fuller	693	do	62 37
Mrs. Sophia S. Negley	883	do	79 47
Alexander Dempster	125	do	11 25
S. Jarvis	50	do	4 50
W. Jarvis	80	do	7 20
Robert Beatty	146	do	13 14
R. H. Negley	241	do	21 69
			$249 39

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
} Viewers.
27th December, 1875.

Noble Charity.

The undersigned return thanks to Messrs. B. F. Fahnestock, Henderson, Holland, Rankin, Boehm, Thompson and Gilmore, for their liberal donations of medicines (value about fifty dollars), to the Home known as "Sheltering Arms."

MRS. DILLON & COLLINS,
Committee.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival at the steamer Glenlyon, at London; steamer The Queen, at Queenstown.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" TTHS-S.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1868.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Kinnich, John S. Dilworth, J. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Johnes Rhodes, S. H. Wartmaus, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. HALL, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Borgers et ux. to John E. Davidson, Jan. 28, 1876; 2 acres on the old Franklin road. Price.....$10,000

Mary and John Beard to Wm. W. Greer, Jan. 27, 1876; 2 lots on Valley street, Verona. Price.....$700

Abraham Day et ux. to John Stewart, Sr., March 29, 1847; lot on the Pittsburgh road, Tarentum. Price.....$150

John G. Hartley and Henry Nicodemus, assignees of Jacob Reed, to Joseph S. Reed, Sept. 8, 1874; lot on the line of the Pennsylvania canal, Allegheny city. Price.....$105

J. L. Koethen et ux. to George Moffit, Jan. 18, 1876; lot on Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, city. Price.....$1,200

Samuel Lutz et ux. to Albert E. Lutz, Jan. 14, 1876; lot on the new Troy Hill road, Seventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$8,000

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Mary Ann Smith, July 17, 1875; Interest of Francis Murphy in lot on Laurel avenue, Sixteenth ward, city. Price.....$105

Same to East End Mutual Loan and Building Association, July 14, 1875, lot on Broad street, Nineteenth ward, city. Price.....$50

Same to same, July 14, 1875; lot on Sheridan avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Price.....$60

E. H. Fite, Sheriff, to W. W. Patrick, January 22, 1876; 119 acres 2 roods 38½ perches in Baldwin township; also 4 lots on Second avenue, Pittsburgh; also 17 acres in South Fayette township. Price.....$675

Fred. Schaeffoor et ux. to Fred. Hohman, March 1, 1874; lot on Lucila street, Reserve township. Price.....$450

J. S. Reid et al. to Mary M. Reed, September 19, 1874, half of lot on River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny.....Nom.

Dr. August Weinmann et ux. to Adam Serra, August 24, 1875; 3 lots on Lucila street, Reserve township. Price.....$1,200

John O'Neil et ux. to George W. Nelson, June 8, 1875; lot on Bismarck Way, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh. Price.....$1,500

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of this patrons in Pittsburgh. m9-72

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N.W. corner 4th and Race streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio
v47

NOTICE.

I have sold and transforred all stock owned by me in the Anchor Savings Bank.

JOHN W. OVEREND.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1876.

WEDDING PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STEAWBERRY ALLEY.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.
HEINE'S MISCELLANIES.
Prose Miscellanies from Henrich Heine. Translated by S. L. FLEISHMAN. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
"The selections are well chosen, and are sufficiently extended and copious to exhibit the general qualities of Heine's style."—*Boston Journal.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water work, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 3D. All parties interested therein will please call at the Magine House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. H. McKELVY,
J. B. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 2:14

A SAFE LIGHT IT Cannot be Exploded. ELAINE The Family Safeguard OIL. WARDEN & OXNARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Rod and Grading Plows.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26. 1876.

NEW GOODS, ATTRACTIVE STOCK AND GOOD BARGAINS,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT WM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New additions having been made to our present attractive stock of Dress Goods, the assortment will be found unusually complete in every variety.

Black Alpacas & Mohairs,

Just taken out of Custom House, in every quality, will be found extra good value for the money. A very complete line of

BLACK CASHMERES

All-wool; Black Cashmeres, Silk Warp; Black Dress Goods of all kinds. Colored Cashmeres and Merinos; Drap De Etes and Fine Goods.

Camel's Hair Suitings,

Plain and Plaid. Knickerbocker Suitings, new variety; Plain and Plaid Fine Suitings to match.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

Extra good value; bargains in Colored Dress Silks, Silk Repps, Poplins, &c. A very large assortment of

Popular Dress Goods

From 12½ cents up, worth much more. Extra good bargains in

Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans,

For men and boys' wear, and the lowest prices for

FLANNELS,

And all classes of

HEAVY WOOLEN GOODS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

GOOD DRY GOODS!

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

At 6¼c, a few more of those yard wide

Dark Chintzes,

The best bargains of the season.

At 6¼c, yard wide

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 10 cents, soft finish and very good goods.

At 10c, one of the best known makes of yard wide

Shirting Muslins,

A real bargain.

8-4, 9-4, 10-4

Sheetings,

In Brown and Bleached, at remarkably low prices.

Bleached and half bleached

Table Linen,

At 37½c, 45c, 50c 60c and 75c.

Napkins,

Largest size and best quality of Linen, at $1.25 and $1.50 per dozen—real bargains.

Shirt Fronts

In all the fashionable styles, by the single front or dozen at very low prices.

All the best Calicos

In all new styles, light, dark and medium. New small styles for children. Chintz styles for Wrappers, etc., all at only 8½c.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—We have still a full line of Black Cashmeres at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

First Premium Awarded

AT

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

FOR

Brussels Carpets,

FROM

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!

A

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. H. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 28, 1876.

The day yesterday was inclement, and excited an unfavorable influence on the current business of the city, including that at banks. It does not indicate any particular change in the current tendency of business, but was the result, merely, of the condition of the weather. Generally affairs are quiet. The offerings of commercial, manufacturing, and miscellaneous paper, though light, are as much as the banks are able to discount. The country is a borrower still to a slight extent, but has received already a larger share of favors than is usually conceded. The general tone of the loan market is one of strength and ease. The fact that the supply exceeds the demand of loans are so nearly equal prevents the development of any tendency toward ease, although the aggregate operations of the banks are not large, and the situation is one of very considerable dullness.

A useful table, prepared for the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, gives the total amount of suspended railway bonds in America, since the panic at $783,967,665, of which $532,967,665 is held in the United States and $251,000,000 held abroad. Thus, after all the complaints by the foreign bondholders, it appears that their suspended holdings are less than half as much as those of the domestic creditors. We have here an additional proof of what we have always said, that the enormous extension of our railway system, falsely attributed to foreign capital, was mainly achieved by domestic means. The whole amount of the bonded debt is given in Poor's Railway Manual at $2,000,000,000, so that the amount of suspended bonds held abroad is but a small fraction of the aggregate. Of the whole $783,967,665 of suspended debt the amount already funded and settled is $91,549,250; amount in process of settlement without litigation, $151,369,500; amount having foreclosure or other suits pending, $381,679,615; amount foreclosed or reorganized, $159,373,300. It is a noteworthy fact that of the whole amount of suspended debt $226,425,100 was in default prior to the panic, and the rapid increase of these defaults may be said to have produced the alarm that culminated in the great crash. It is, however, true that the latter precipitated the rest of the defaults and put a stop to the increase of debt and the building of railways. The defaults of the year 1874 were greater than those of 1875, but were natural and unavoidable. But those of 1875, though less in the aggregate, produced the worst effect, because a reaction had been looked for, which did not occur. It is believed that the storm has spent its force, as the defaults in 1876 only amount to $4,494,000. But still the whole system is undoubtedly crippled, and so many lines have been built where they were not wanted that it will be years before anything like recuperation can take place.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅝	5-20's 1868—coupons	120½
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	5-20's, 1865, "	120⅝
" 1864, all called		Currency 6's	124⅜
" 1865	117⅜	New 5 per cents	116¾
" 1868	119⅜	10-40's—coupons	118⅝
6-30's 1867	121⅛		
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	111⅝	Mich. S. & Mississippi	22⅜
Erie	17⅜	Union Pacific	69⅛
L. S.	97⅜	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	99½	Harlem	135
St. Paul	41⅜	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref	79⅜	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	93⅜	U. S. Express	51½
Do. Central	61⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	83⅜
North Western Con	42⅜	Quicksilver	17⅜
Do. Pref	87⅜	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	108⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	93½	Panama	133½
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Iron Mountain	19⅜
Western Union Tel.	77⅛		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	68⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	45½
Reading (B)	82⅜	Empire Do. (S)	51
Penn. Co. (S)	57⅜	N. Y. C. & H. R. (S)	90
Off Creek (B)	12⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	82⅜
Lehigh Valley (B)	63⅜		

NEW YORK, January 27, 1876.

Money 4a5; prime mercantile paper 5½a7½. The customs receipts were $146,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. The clearings were $25,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 485½a488¾. Gold was strong, opening at 112¾ and closing at 113. The carrying rates were 2 to 5. Loans were made flat. Governments were strong, with an active demand. Railroad bonds were strong and in active demand. Chicago & North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 90½, and closed at 90¾ with none offering under 90¾; do. plain sold at 102, Milwaukee & St. Paul 2d at 95, do. consolidated sinking funds being bid for at 84, against 83 this morning. Hannibal & St. Joe convertible rose to 85¾, and C. C. & I. C. firsts to 54½. State securities were quiet.

Stocks were strong and higher, the chief interest centering in Northwest and St. Paul. The Exchange at the close of the day was a scene of considerable excitement and marked buoyancy, particularly in the above named stocks, for which the highest prices of the year were made. The upward movement is assisted by a growing confidence in the securities of the roads and a prevailing belief that not only will the Supreme Court render a favorable decision in the Granger cases, but that the legislation in Wisconsin will be beneficial to the companies. Northwest rose from 41⅞ to 42½ for common and from 69½ to 69¾ for preferred. St. Paul advanced from 40½ to 41½ for common and from 74½ to 76 for preferred. Outside of the above mentioned shares the market was not particularly active as a general thing, although prices were strong and higher. Union Pacific advanced to 70, and closed at that price bid, while Kansas Pacific rose from 15 to 16½, with the final sales at 16. Erie declined to 17¾ and Ohios to 22¾. Investment shares were strong. New York Central rose to 111¾, Panama to 134½, and Western Union to 77¼. Lackawanna, Western to 118¾. The transactions aggregated 118,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Western Union, 23,000 Northwest common, 12,000 preferred, 13,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 5,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, and 7,000 Ohios.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 117¾; do new, 119½; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 122½; 10-40s, 118½; coupons, 118¾; new 5s, 119½; currency sixes, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee, old, none; do, new, none; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 77½; Pacific Mail, 37½; Adams Express, 104½; Fargo Express, 83½; American Express, 58; U. S. Express, 59½; New York Central, 111½; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 135; preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 64½; Union Pacific, 70; Lake Shore, 67½; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 42½; do preferred, 63½; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 41½; do preferred, 76; Toledo & Wabash, 10½; do preferred, 107; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 6½; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Indiana Central, 5½; Burlington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 102½; Union grants, 100½; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 8½; Panama, 134½; Missouri Pacific, 113½.

LONDON, January 27—5 P. M.—The Bank of England rate was fixed at 4 per cent. The bullion increased £265,000 during the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 43¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £100,000. Consols, 94 3-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105½; do '67, 106½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 109; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 34.

January 27.—Rentes, 66f 75c. [illegible] in the Bank of France has increased [illegible] francs in the past week.

[illegible] 27.—U. S. new 5s, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 27, 1876.

Trade in general merchandise continues much the same as it has been for some time past, dull, and, in a general way, presents nothing specially new or important; outdoor business was not as brisk as usual today, in consequence of the inclement weather. However, our merchants and manufacturers are hopeful of an early change for the better, and it is earnestly desired that their hopes may be fully realized.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; there is a fair local trade, but prices are easy and in buyers' favor. Prime selected, $3,25a3,50 per bbl; medium to good, $2,50a3; common, $1,50a2. Two or three cars of fresh stock have arrived per Penna. Road within the past few days.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BEANS—The movement continues light, and with a supply in excess of present wants, prices are weak but not quotably lower; prime navies, $1,25 per bu.

BROOMS—We quote "Union Factory" prices as follows: Patent Screw Ferule Carpet, $4,25; No. 4 Extra Parlor, $4,25; No 4 Carpet, $4,00; No. 3 Carpet, $3,75; No. 6 Hurl, 4 Spring, first quality, $3,50; No. 5 Hurl, 3 Spring do., 3,25; No. 4 Hurl, 3 Spring do., $3,00; No. 3 Hurl, 2 Spring do., $2,25; No. 5 Stock Braid, 3 Spring, $3,00; No. 4 Stock Braid 3 Spring, $2,75; No. 5 Varnished Handles, Hurl, $2,75; No. 2 common, $2,00; No. 3 Shakers, $3,00; Toy Brooms, $1,25a1,50 per dozen; Whisks, $1,25 a1,75; No. 4 Varnished Handles, Hurl, $2,50.

BUTTER—The market, even for prime stock, is not as brisk as it was a few days since, and with a diminished demand, caused, in part, by the soft weather again, we have reduced our quotations. Prime to choice quotable at 25a28c; medium to good, 18a22c; common, 12a15c. We expect that it will almost impossible to obtain above 23a 25c for prime to choice for a round lot, and as for low grade, it is hard to move at any price.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 per bbl.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, but no improvement in prices; we continue to quote Prime Ohio Factory at 13¼a14c; and do. New York, 14a14¾c. A New York exchange, of Wednesday, reports that market is dull and lower. With increased shipments abroad the market rules firm, and higher prices are in some instances obtained on strictly fine cheese. Moderate sales of fancy have been made at Ohio steers at 6,65; but demand is light, but holders are generally confident that all the good cheese will be wanted at full prices. There are somewhat large lots of medium cheese at 11a12 cents. The balance of the Cloverfield Factory—1,000 boxes—has been sold on private terms. Among the sales we note 500 mixed cheese to ship at 11a12c; 700 good Factory at 13c; 100 to home trade, fine—mostly September, at 13¾a13¾c; a lot of Fall Ohio at 12½a12¾—with some early Ohio at 10c.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8¼c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues light and the market is easy, although prices are not quotably lower. Prime bright Apples, sliced, 10a11c; quartered, 9a10c; Peaches, prime halves, 12a13c; peeled, 18 to 20c. Blackberries, 13a14c. Cherries, pitted, 25a27c; unpitted, 7a9c.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and it is certain the present soft weather will not improve it any; strictly fresh quotable at 19a20c. Pickled are not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand for good standard brands—full prices being realized, but unknown brands, especially of new winter wheat, are hard to dispose of in this market, except at ruinous prices. Quotations, in a jobbing way, may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6,00a6,25 for Wisconsin, and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winter wheat, $6,00a6,50; old do. $6,75a7; $7,23a7,50 for choice amber and $8a9 for fancy white wheat flours. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3 per lb.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to report in the grocery trade, which has been a little tame all this month, but it is hoped and expected that there soon will be. Offers continue dull, and notwithstanding the importers are doing their level best to hold the market up, the tendency of the market is in the opposite direction. Sugars are unchanged. There is a very fair demand for New Orleans Molasses, which, in consequence of the low price, has to a large extent, taken the place of Syrups.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	10⅜
Crushed	11⅞	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8½a9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	Rio, lb pkgs	17¾
Prime Rio	24a25	Rio, gold	17¼
Good Rio	22	Roasted Java	34¾
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70	Fair	55
Prime	65	Dark	45

MOLASSES.

N. O. cla	63	N. O. strictly prime	60
N. O. prime	62	Demarara	60

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Rabbit's Best, per box	2 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	2 00
Duchess's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—Dealers continue to complain of business as being very dull, that the demand for some time past has been confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. There is a very fair demand for choice grades of Wheat, which are scarce and hard to get hold of, except at very full prices; we continue to quote prime to choice Penna., Ohio and Indiana red winter at $1,25a1,33; do. northwestern red, $1,35a1,38. Sprouty Wheat, of which there is considerable offering, is hard to sell at any price. Corn is moderately active, but unchanged; prime dry yellow, new ear or shelled, on track, 50a52c; white, 2a3c per bushel less. Soft Corn is hard to dispose of. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; for mixed Penna. and Ohio, 40a41c; do white, 42a43c. Rye is still quoted at 80a82c.

HAY—The market for baled is rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts; upland prairie, $12a14; and timothy, $17a20, according to quality and condition. Loose, from country wagons, $18a23.

HEMP—Dull; quoted nominally at $155a160 per ton for Kentucky Rough. No dressed here.

HOMINY—$3,75a4 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Market firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices are no better; Bran, $14a15 per ton; Seconds Shipstuffs, $16a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, of which there is a great difference in quality, $20a23.

ONIONS—$1,25 to $1,50 per barrel, in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c; per lb; live ditto, 45a55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 13a14c.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the receipts have fallen off somewhat, prices are barely maintained; 35a38 per bushel on track.

PROVISIONS—The market continues a little tame, and devoid of any new feature deserving of special notice.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Do. Sugar Cured, do	14¾	Lard, Ref. for sum	—
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. in ¾ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do. in buckets	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6 50	Do. in 5 do	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 8 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13	Ham Sausage	9
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. Bologna	—
Mess Pork, per bbl	21 00	Cheese	—
Family Mess Pork	21 00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2 00
Short Cut	20 00	Do. ¼ bbls	4 75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do. do	9 00

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,75a3; Clover, $8,50a8,75.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 27, 1876.

The Crude market was considerably excited to-day, and prices were advanced higher, if we mistake not, than they have been since the upward movement was first inaugurated. Crude was quoted this A. M. as follows: United certificates, $1,90; shipments, $2,15; barge oil, delivered here, $2,25. Refined also firm, and higher; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14¼c for immediate, and 14c for February; free on cars in Pittsburgh, 11c, with a sale of three thousand barrels at 11c.

There is considerable feeling among refiners in regard to transportation, and it is thought there is something in the wind, but what it is, if anything, has not yet been discovered.

There is rather more inquiry for Barrels, but no change in prices; sale of 3,000 city make at $1,30.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Parish, A. & T.	80
Warden, F. & Co.	S. Faucher & Co.	1,914
Citizens Oil Co.	Citizens Ref. Co.	100
Total		2,094

New York Wool Market.

During the past week quite a good business has been done; true, the individual purchases have been only moderate, yet in the aggregate a very respectable volume has been reached. The position of fine selected Ohio fleeces is quite strong, owing to materially reduced offerings. In fact, the supplies of any description are not large, whether California, Texas, or Pulled, and as it will be several months before there will be any replenishment, holders are inclined to entertain pretty confident views. There is also a very small stock held in the interior, and holders affirm that they will not sell until they get their price. In Foreign wools only a small trade has been done, but the small stocks generally hold prices steady. We quote: Fleece—Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia: Picklock, 50a53c; X to XX, 45a48c; No. 2 to No. 1, 45a50c; Coarse, 40a45c; Combing, 58a65c; State and western, X to XX, 43a46c; No. 2 to No. 1, 43a46c; coarse, 40a43c; combing, 55a62c; combing—unwashed, 38a40c. Southern: Medium to fine unwashed, 36a40c; coarse unwashed, 30a33c; Burry, 20a25c. Tub-washed wools, [illegible]c; California—medium to fine Spring, California fair, Spring, [illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 27, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following is a statement of the arrivals each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and to afford a comparison, we append the aggregate receipts of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	73 cars.	1 cars.	9 cars.	16 car.
Saturday	22 "	5 "	6 "	2 "
Sunday	91 "	29 "	30 "	13 "
Monday	20 "	64 "	4 "	3 "
Tuesday	— "	38 "	33 "	34 "
Wed'day	21 "	38 "	27 "	19 "
Thursday	— "	8 "	12 "	5 "
Total	227 "	183 "	121 "	92 "
Total last week	101 "	266 "	185 "	81 "

CATTLE.

The receipts for the week ending at noon to-day show an increase of 126 cars of through and a decrease of 83 cars of yard cattle; sales 2,473 head, against 3,100 the preceding week. Philadelphia buyers bought 85 cars; New York, 30 cars, and country dealers and local buyers, 10 cars—making 160 cars in all, against 194 cars the week preceding. It would naturally be supposed, in view of the large falling off in the supply, that the market would have stiffened up, but it did not; while strictly prime beeves brought about last week's prices, some salesmen reported common and medium a shade lower. The great proportion of the offerings consisted of the latter grades, while prime cattle were in light supply, and this explains why the latter did better than the former.

The largely increased run of through cattle may, and no doubt did, have its influence in curtailing business here, but the eastern markets were very unsatisfactory on Monday—the most of the cattle bought here last week are reported as having lost money, and eastern buyers, in consequence, were "bearish;" they were determined to buy their cattle cheaper this week, or, rather, if possible, to get back what they lost on their purchases of last week, and they were partially successful. Had there been as many good cattle as there were of the common and medium grades, they, too, would have been forced down. The market-to-day wound up very sluggish, in consequence of the warm wet weather; quite a number of cattle were reported as having been shipped on its first hands, and when we left the yards there were [illegible] remaining unsold.

There was a sale of three cars of very fine Ohio steers at 6,65; but salesmen generally report prices 10a15c lower. 1,500 shipping cattle at 6a6¼c; good, 1,200a 1,300 at 5¼a5¾c; fair 1,000a1,200 at 4¾a5c. Fat Cows and Bulls, 3½a4¾c. Veal Calves continue scarce, and in demand at 6a7c.

HOGS.

The market has ruled steady all week, and with very light receipts, and the supply scarcely equal to the demand, prices have been advanced 50 to 40 cents per cwt. Trade was quite active this forenoon, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, Yorkshippers bought freely, and prices were advanced 10a12½c per cwt; had the weather been cold, the advance would no doubt have been still greater. Shippers generally held off yesterday, in hopes that the supply would accummulate sufficiently to enable them to break prices down to-day, but in this they were disappointed; as already intimated, instead of a decline, prices ruled higher. Sales were made at 7,70a7,90 for grain to prime Philadelphia Hogs and 7,30a7,55 for Yorkers. At noon there were but very few if any remaining in the yards unsold.

SHEEP.

The supply of common and medium grades is somewhat in excess of the demand this week, and for these prices were quoted an ¼ to ½ lower, while prime fat sheep, although the market was a little draggy, brought fully as much as last week. To-day the feeling was a little tame in consequence of the unfavorable weather, but at noon, we were informed, there was only a single deck remaining in the yards unsold Extra 100a120 lbs, 6a6,50; prime 90a100 lbs, 5,50a5,75; good 80a85 lbs, 5a5,25; fair 75a80 lbs, 4¾a4¼; common 70a75 lbs, 3½a4. Indiana, as per quality, 4a6c.

AMERICAN BEEF FOR LONDON.

A portion of the large building constructed for the use of the hog and sheep trade, between 59th and 60th streets, west of Eleventh avenue, New York, has been lately fitted up for slaughtering purposes. Messrs. Eastman & Martin are having considerable numbers of cattle regularly killed and dressed therein for the London market. Apropos of this new venture of American cattle men, the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* writes as follows concerning the dressed beef trade: "The New York and London: "The experiment of shipping butchers' meat in a fresh state from New York to London is reported on very favorably. Nearly 100 tons of meat have been sent in the course of the week to York to Liverpool and one by rail to London within the last month, and found a ready sale in the Smithfield dead-meat market at prices averaging 6d per lb wholesale. The mode of preserving the meat in transit is at present the secret of its inventor, but it is said to require special build of ship, that the meat is placed in tanks, a fan in each tank being kept in action by steam power, while a layer of ice floating on the tanks keeps the temperature low. Nothing of a preservative character seems to come in contact with the meat, which on reaching the market is sold in quarters like fresh meat in all respects.

The Wheat Outlook in the Northwest.

Schroeder, Lindsay & Co., of Milwaukee, have issued a circular containing replies from 121 points in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, to questions asked relative to the wheat prospect. They report an aggregate of 1,446,300 bushel in store now, against 2,568,000 bushels at the same place a year ago. The compilers conclude that there is less than one-half the quantity in country warehouses as compared with last year; that 75 per cent. of the corn has been sold; that the poor wheat has been hurried to the market; and that the late February is nearly all done in Wisconsin, about 75 per cent. in Iowa and 80 per cent. Minnesota. The increase in the visable supply is demonstrated to be simply a transfer of wheat from country warehouses to points of accummulation "in sight." The requirements for seed are 12 per cent., and for bread for eight months 10 per cent, leaving 21 per cent. to be marketed. Taking the result of our inquiries as a basis, and making every allowance for old wheat, we conclude that the receipts here and in Chicago to Aug. 15 will fall short ten million bushels. Our correspondents from Iowa and some parts of Minnesota suggest an argument that, although premature, is of vast importance; it is the scarcity of good wheat for seed. It is obtainable in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but experience proves that but comparatively few farmers will go to the expense and trouble of importing it. The conclusion is that even under favorable circumstances the crop will are against a good crop next summer. Thomas Carr, of Rostock, in a circular replete with valuable information, expresses serious apprehensions to the next crop from the myriads of locust eggs deposited in Southern Russia; he concludes that the supply throughout the world, if made available, is adequate to the wants. His estimate of our supply, however, is at least ten million bushels too high, and in order to make the supplies available, inducements in the way of higher prices must be offered. His opinion is that the chances for higher prices are vastly greater than for lower.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 26, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull, nominal and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Chicago spring 98¾a98¾c; No. 3 79c; rejected 65c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 42¾c spot and seller February; 46a46¾c seller March; rejected 33c. Oats dull; No. 2 31c spot; 31c bid seller February. Barley dull; 79 1-2c seller January; 78 1-2c seller February. Rye dull; 68a68 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $19,12 1-2a19,25 spot; $19,25 1-2a19,30 seller February, $19,52 1-2a19,55 seller March. Lard quiet and steady; $12 spot; $12,15 seller March; $12,30a12,32½ April. Bulk meats quiet and steady; 7¾a 10¾a10 1-2a10¾a10¾c.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On the Board Wheat was active and higher; 98¾c cash; 99¾c March. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork steady; $19,50 March. Lard weaker; $11,95a12 February; $12,12½a15 March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Flour: moderate export and home trade; receipts 12,000; superfine western and State $4,30a5,10; common to good $5,40a5,90; extra Ohio $5a7,25; St. Louis $6,50a9,00. Rye flour dull at $4,15a5,25. Corn meal dull at $2,90a3,50. Wheat: moderate inquiry; receipts 35,000; rejected spring 98c a$1,00; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,23a1,25; No. 3 $1,09a1,10; No. 2 Chicago $1,23a1,25; No. 3 $1,06a1,08. Rye quiet; western 86a88c; State 92a94c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada $1,15. Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 36,000; fair business; mixed unmerchantable 54c; no grade 57¼c; low mixed graded 62¼a62 1-2c. Oats fairly active; white firm; receipts 10,000; western mixed State 46a49c; white State 48a52c. Hay firm: shipping 85c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; crude 8¾a8¾c; refined 14¾a14¾c; cases 18¾a20¼c. Sugar unsettled; fair to good refining 7¾a8¼c; prime 8¼a8⅝c. Tallow firm at 9¼a9¾c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 37c. Pork $20,85a21. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear 10¾a 11c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12¾c. Butter: choice firm; others dull; western 16a 23c; State 20a31c. Cheese firm at 6a12¾c. Whisky a shade firmer at $1,11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Clover seed 13a14c. Petroleum less firm; crude 11a11¼c; refined 13¾a14c. Flour inactive; superfine $4a4,50; high grades $7,50a8,50. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,30a1,40; western do $1,07a1,20; amber $1,41; white $1,45a1,55. Rye 85c. Corn quiet and firm; yellow 56a 56c; mixed 56c. Oats neglected; white 44a 48¼c; mixed 40a43c. Barley and malt neglected. Whisky steady. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 28a 34c; western 25a28c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾a14¾c; western [illegible]a13¾c. Eggs steady and [illegible] western fresh 20c

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Changes in 24 hrs—ft.	State of weather.	Wind.	Weather
Cairo, Ill	38	3	19	S	Lt. Rain.
Cincinnati, Ohio	45	5	12	SW	Lt. Rain.
Davenport, Iowa	2	8		W	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa	4	10	14	W	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	4			SW	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	4			SE	Cloudy.
Louisville	24	1	11	2	Calm	Lt. Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	29	10	17	S	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	32		18	W	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	3	6	—1	SW	Lt. Rain.
Shreveport, La	24	10	12	S	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	9	9	12	NE	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	36	11	18	6	S	Fair.

JOHN KABERNAGLE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 9 feet 9 inches, and rising slowly. Rained all day yesterday, and the prospects at present writing are favorable for another big river.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY arrived from St. Louis yesterday.

THE Ironsides, Captain McDonald, is announced for St. Louis.

THE Iron Mountain left New Orleans for St. Louis last Saturday.

THE Bettie Gilbertis to be sold at auction at Evansville, next Saturday.

A TELEGRAM from Keokuk announces considerable ice running there.

THE Commonwealth, with a big trip, left New Orleans for Cincinnati last Friday.

IT is said that the price paid for the Glasgow was $7,500, or its equivalent, in cash.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Capt. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati forthwith.

THE steamer Kate Dixon is running on the Yalla Busha river—the first steamer there since the war.

THE season in the Upper White and Black rivers has been poor. The 'dinkeys' have had a rough time of it.

THE Warner and Georges, from New Orleans, and the E. H. Durfee, from St. Louis are the first boats due.

THE E. H. Durfee left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday. Barney Given and Andy Bunton are her pilots.

The Granite State, for Portsmouth, and towboat Charley McDonald, arrived. The Eagle departed with a tow of coal.

THE Elector made a trip up to Fairmont, head of the Monongahela, the other day, and her appearance there being something unusual, created great excitement.

JOSEPH L. FITHIAN, the well known levee steamboat clerk, of New Orleans, was married at Memphis, Tennessee, January 8th, to Mrs. Mary Miller Eakin, of Memphis.

The committee appointed by the Coal Exchange to, confer with the House Committee of Commerce in regard to the adjustable dam, left for Washington on Wednesday night.

CAPT. EADS says it will require only 100 additional matresses to be laid to obtain twenty feet of water on the bar at the South Pass of the Mississippi. We hope his predictions may prove true.

The John L. Rhoads, Capt. J. M. Vandergrift, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-day and we hope will have, as she deserves, a good paying trip. Messrs. Fisher and Greenlee are associated together in the office.

MARK ECHOLS, an old Cincinnati and Nashville pilot, received notice of the death of his uncle, of Adams county, Illinois, leaving Mark the neat little sum of $14,000. Mark will probably not care whether he turns another wheel or not.

J. M. GRAY died on Monday night at his residence, at the upper falls of Coal river, West Va., of small-pox. He was one of the wealthiest men in the county, and a large dealer in staves, lumber, and bark, also merchandise. He will be greatly missed by the people of that community.

A CHARLESTON, West Va., dispatch says: The steamer West Virginia, which has been lying at this wharf for some time past, has been sold, and is now making regular trips to and from Gallipolis. Captain Martin, formerly of the towboat Alf Chambers, is on the roof, and Mr. Beckel is in the office.

THE iron steamer Carondelet has been raised, and arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "It is quite positive that the Allen's shaft sunk the boat. This obstruction is well known to boatmen, shaft and flanges being dry for weeks at a time when the water is down. A prominent boat owner said that he never knew the underwriter who have the bills to pay, to take the slightest apparent interest in the removing of obstructions from the rivers, or in the locating of the same. If the Board of Underwriters had taken proper action on the matter long ago, it would have resulted in great benefit to them. The Allegheny sunk in 1857, while on route from St. Louis to New Orleans, commanded by Captain Clifford G. Wayne, the well known Louis to New Orleans, commanded by Captain Clifford G. Wayne, the well known Henry Ealer was master of the Carondelet on her trip up, with Robert Kirkpatrick, one of her owners and pilot, at the wheel. Part of her cargo is 1,000 sacks of salt, for D. W. C. Sanford, of St. Louis.

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

RIVER PACKETS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, THE STEAMER

Ironsides and Barges.

McDONALD.....Captain

Through bills given to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Will leave as above.

For freight apply on board or to

C. B. COLLINGWOOD, FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agts. or to R. C. GRAY, 91 Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 4 P. M. THE NEW STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

SAMUEL SHUMAN.....Master
WM. HARRISON.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

Giving through receipts to all points south and west. For freight or passage apply on board or to FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28—4 P. M. THE STEAMER

JOHN L. RHOADS.

Master.....J. M. VANDERGRIFT
Clerk.....JOHN C. FISHER

Will leave as announced above.

Through bills given to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, No. 13 Wood street.

GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M. Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER SALT VALLEY.

T. SANFORD.....Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY.....Clerks

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM EUROPE

☞TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

☞PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

☞DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

☞COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

☞PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

☞Gold, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.

☞European Shipping News, Tel

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather today will continue warm and generally cloudy, with areas of rain, southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer during the day.

A Female Bigamist.

An information against Ellen Barrington nee Baker, for bigamy was made before Alderman Black by Mrs. Clifford. The allegations are that Ellen Baker was married to James Clifford some three years ago, under peculiar circumstances. Some time afterward, Ellen applied for a divorce, obtaining one from bed and board only. Subsequently, and pending proceedings for a final divorce, she was married to George V. Barrington. The information for bigamy was therefore made by James Clifford's mother. The defendant gave bail for her appearance at Court.

Library Hall Company.

The annual meeting of Library Hall Company was held yesterday afternoon. Alfred Patterson was called to the chair, and T. N. Miller acted as Secretary. The President of the Company read the annual report, which was approved and ordered to be filed. After discussing the future policy of the management the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Chas. J. Clarke; Vice President, Felix R. Brunot; Secretary, John B. Jackson; Treasurer, J. J. Howard; Directors, Wm. Thaw, Chas. W. Batchelor, John W. Chalfant, James Park, Jr., Joseph Dilworth.

School Entertainments this Evening.

This evening the literary contest between the Phi Kappa Pi and the Deon Literary Societies of the High School will take place in High School hall. There will be contests in declamations, essays, orations, select readings and debate. The Judges selected for the occasion are Messrs. W. C. Moreland, J. Vannote and M. B. Goff. The contestants have been preparing for some time, and an unusually fine entertainment is anticipated.

The Class of '77 will also give an entertainment this evening at University Hall, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. An attractive programme has been prepared, consisting of original orations, interspersed with music. The melody will be furnished by the Great Western Band.

SUBURBAN FIRES.

Conflagrations in Westmoreland County.

A fire yesterday morning at Larimer's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, destroyed the building occupied by H. F. Brinton as a dwelling and store, together with all the contents of the latter. The household goods were saved. An adjoining building belonging to the Westmoreland Coal Company was also consumed. It was occupied by two families. Mr. Brinton's loss is $2,000, against which he had $1,000 insurance. The Coal Company's loss is $2,000. The house was partially insured.

The barn of Wm. Piper, about two miles from Irwin's Station, was also burned down yesterday morning, with its entire contents, including 100 tar from the same fate. In both cases the loss was heavy. All these fires are thought to have been the work of incendiaries, as no other cause, after careful investigation, can be ascribed to them.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Union Work of Women.

The Christian Association held session yesterday at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building. The attendance was very large and the address by Mrs. Riley, of Mexico, presided. The following officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot; Vice President, Mrs. James Irwin; Secretary, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr.; Treasurer, Mrs. W. P. Logan. Managers—Mrs. M. McGinn, Mrs. Wills Hazlett, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. S. McKee, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, Mrs. S. F. Lowrie, Mrs. G. H. Thurston, Mrs. J. H. Wood, Mrs. H. P. Dillon, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Miss M. Byram, Mrs. A. O. O. Phillips, Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Mrs. A. C. Kay, Mrs. Wm. Vankirk, Mrs. C. A. Ondrey, Mrs. E. Sands. After the reading of the officers' reports, Mr. Riley delivered a brief address in which he counseled the ladies to persevere with earnest steadfastness in the work they were engaging in. He referred to his work in Mexico, and gave the Association assurance that the Bible work was progressing there with great success. After singing the hymn, "The Promised Land," the meeting was closed with prayer. The annual report will be published in pamphlet form, when the public will have the opportunity of learning all the details of the work.

COUNCILMANIC APPORTIONMENT.

Reapportionment in the Allegheny Common Council.

Last evening Mayor Phillips, President J. C. Patterson of Select, and President J. O. S. Golden of Common Council, Allegheny, met in the office of the former for the purpose of apportioning the city for representation in Common Council, as required by law. For every 575 taxable inhabitants each ward is entitled to one representative, however, to have less than two representatives in that body. City Assessor Ward reported the number of taxable inhabitants in each ward, as follows:

First Ward.....	1,347	Seventh.....	1,616
Second.....	2,536	Eighth.....	738
Third.....	4,245	Ninth.....	710
Fourth.....	2,403	Tenth.....	284
Fifth.....	1,528	Eleventh..	506
Sixth.....	1,968		
Total.....			16,920

According to the above each ward is entitled to the following number of representatives: First ward 2, Second ward 4, Third ward 5, Fourth ward 4, Fifth ward 2, Sixth ward 3, Seventh ward 2, Eighth ward 2, Ninth ward 2, Tenth ward 2, Eleventh ward 1. Making 31 in all.

Mayor Phillips will prepare his proclamation for the municipal election to be held on the first Tuesday in February in accordance with the above apportionment.

A TRICKY TRIO.

Arrest of Three Suspicious Characters—A Quantity of "Spiel Marks" and a Check Dated Two Years Ahead Captured.

Detectives O'Mara and Rogers, of the city police force, yesterday arrested in Dan Downey's saloon, in the Market alley, three men whom they took to be suspicious characters. One of them, "Kidney Foot Bob," is a character well known to the police of this city, as well as of other places. Adam Miller, another of the trio, has served a term in the Work House, and the last, William Howard, is a stranger in the city. The person of each individual, the detectives found a number of "spiel marks." These are brass coins, made to resemble $20 gold pieces, though having other inscriptions upon them. They are used in "Bunko," (a confidence game) and are intended to be passed as gold coins upon the unwary. Howard was taken before Commissioner Daniels, who committed him for a hearing on a charge of having in his possession, with evident fraudulent intentions, coin resembling in general appearance United States money. Miller had in his possession a check on the Citizens' Savings Bank of Columbus, Ohio, for $1,450, dated January 16, 1878,—just two years ahead. These checks, dated two years in advance, are used in confidence games, under the impression that the law can get no hold on the operator, as he may have money on deposit by the time the check becomes due. Of course this impression is wrong.

Miller and "Kidney Foot Bob" were to have had a hearing before the Mayor in the afternoon on a charge of being suspicious characters, but the hearing was postponed until to-day.

MUNICIPAL STREETS.

Proposed Cleaning by Contract—Divers Projected Improvements.

The Street Committee met last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. Thomson in the chair.

Mr. Metzgar, from the sub-committee appointed to ascertain how much of an appropriation should be asked of Councils to meet the expenses of the current year, reported that they had fixed the amount at $110,000, and $65,000 of a special appropriation for repairing Wood street and Fifth avenue. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Metzgar moved that it be adopted. After considerable opposition, which had its origin in the amount asked for wooden streets, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Metzgar also moved that an ordinance providing for the cleaning by contract of the streets in the First and Second districts be recommended to Councils. Mr. McClung moved as an amendment that all the improved streets in the Fifth and Sixth districts be added. The amendment was accepted. The motion was then put and lost by a vote of 6 yeas to 11 nays. Mr. Metzar then renewed his original motion and it was adopted by a vote of 12 ayes to 5 nays.

The assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river, was adopted.

Sub-committees were appointed on the ordinance for the repeal of an ordinance for the opening of School alley, from Davidson to Sherman streets; to devise some means to improve the condition of Mansfield avenue and Washington street, on the South Side, and on the petition for the remedying of the drainage of Butler street, near Fifty-fourth street.

Ordinances were affirmatively recommended for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Liberty avenue; granting the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company the right to erect poles within the city limits; also resolutions for a warrant in favor of the City Attorney for over $900, with which to pay the assessment against the city for the Forbes street sewer, and for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Thirty-third street.

Adjourned.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour as being the best article in the market. Sold by all grocers.

AN ICE STORY.

Winter's Ethereal Mildness Promises the Ice Men a Bonanza.

Paucity of the Ice Supply—Dealers Putting Fancy Prices on the Congealed Commodity—Who the Men are that will Control the Market.

These are the mornings that bring to the soul of the ice dealer a peace that is beyond understanding. He leaps from his bed briskly, and eagerly thrusts his head without his casement, and when he sees that all things atmospheric are yet soft, he draws in his head, and chuckles contentedly. His appreciation of the prospective scarcity of ice shines through his every action; his joy bubbles up in sardonic laughter, and he hugs himself at the thought of how completely sweltering humanity will be at his mercy during the coming hot season. When he takes his matutinal cocktail he regards the bartender reflectively, and leers at him cynically as he orders plenty of ice in the comforting mixture. There is a warmth about him that chills his prospective victims, and they feel when he salutes them with splendid weather, my boy, as if some one had suddenly dropped a cold key down upon their spinal column. The exhuberant joy of the ice men drew down upon them the suspicion of a GAZETTE reporter, and he determined to find out what it was that brought about their unseemly hilarity. Yesterday the reporter talked to ice-men about ice matters until his teeth chattered, and his marrow was chilled, and he has retained frigidity sufficient to cool the ardor of a small and respectable tea-party. The veil of mystery that shrouded the secret of their unctuousness was torn aside, and their gurgles of sinister joy are at last accounted for. Through every sentence, descriptive of the harvest they were about to glean, trickled drops of joyousness warm enough to melt an icicle. While this heated spell is on them the ice-men keep away from their frigid storehouses.

THE ICE-MEN'S HARVEST.

The quantity of ice consumed in Allegheny county is enormous. During last year the supply for the general market, exclusive of the Brewers, was 60,000 tons. The Brewers consumed about 20,000 tons additional. The sharp competition between the dealers, brought about principally by combinations against one large company, served to bring the price down to a very low figure, and thousands used ice last summer, who were not known as customers of the ice-dealers theretofore. The consequence was that the demand fairly equalled the enormous supply, and the dealers were forced to sell thousands of tons that they would have much preferred to have stored away. For this reason the quantity of ice in storehouses is comparatively small, and, should there be no large yield this winter, entirely inadequate to supply the wants of this county. The sharp competition of the last season has made many of the dealers glad to contract, evidently (?) low figures, for the supply of large consumers during the entire year. It is asserted that some of the dealers are even now delivering ice at from $3 to $3,50 per ton. Present indications induce the belief that during the present season, these one-figure prices will be a faded, though blissful, reminiscence.

It is interesting to know from whence comes those mighty fields of ice, which, trickle, in cooling measures, down the parched throats of thirsty Alleghenians, and the GAZETTE has, at the expense of considerable perspiration, obtained the knowledge, and will spread it abroad without thinking, for a moment, of increasing the usual price of this journal. This enterprise extends from the small pond in the rear of the house of him whose business is in a small way, to the mighty waters of

THE MAJESTIC LAKE SUPERIOR.

The importations from Lake Superior are not large for the reason that the high freight eats up all the profits. Very much the greater portion of the supply comes here from Cleveland and Sandusky, and among the great bodies of water under tribute are LAKES Wallenpaupack, Chautauqua, and Saginaw Bay. The Monongahela river, also contributes a small proportion of the general supply.

The ice business has grown to be a great industry, and hundreds of men find employment in preparing the cooling particles for the market. Many of the dealers have what is called ponds, upon which they largely depend for their stock in trade. Probably the most extensive of the reservoirs is that owned by Zaviar Whittemore near Pine Creek. The Lake Chautauqua Ice Company, and a few dealers in the Allegheny county. In a pleasant conversation with a representative of this company, yesterday morning, some very interesting information was obtained. Chautauqua Lake is about 200 miles from here, in the southwestern corner of the State of New York. This winter, up to this time, the weather has been very mild, and the inhabitants of the region of the lake have become tired waiting for winter. So far as is known the lake is open at present. Not a pound of ice will be cut from it during this season. During the cold snap in December a four inch sheet of ice covered the lake, but none of the ice was harvested. A smile of serene contentment spread over the face of our informant when he said that the company had a stock on hand sufficient to supply all their old customers during the next season, and even enough to give an occasional wayfarer a chunk to chew upon. It was just possible that before the winter was over there might be a little freezing weather, said the gentleman, but the expression in his face angured that his hopes were not based upon any such contingency. If the ponds around Pittsburgh should produce sheets of four inch ice before the winter passed away, the influence upon the prices for the next season would be marked. As yet the ice crop has not been raised, but it will not be long before they begin to go up.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DEPRESSION OF LAST SUMMER

has reacted upon the dealers, many of whom lost a great deal of money, and this year, no matter how large the yield may be, they are bound to get their money back.

If this soft weather continues no ice will be cut in the vicinity of Pittsburgh this winter, and none will be cut from Chautauqua Lake. The outlook at present is that dealers here will have to go beyond the regular sources for the supply of this year, and, if this should be the case, prices will be very high. The rumors that the Chautauqua Company intended to pay back old scores upon the other ice dealers, during the coming season, were denied by their representative, who said that they would not go outside of their business to get even with any of the other dealers. The lake from which this company cuts its ice would furnish, with an ordinarily severe winter, six miles square of ice, twenty inches thick. At present the company has a storing capacity of 40,000 tons, but they have not nearly that quantity on hand. The exact amount of ice in their storehouses, the representative excused himself from reporting. The price, he said, would be fixed at figures in the vicinity of the season that would carry the dealers through until the face. There would be no decrease in the rate; the probability being, on the contrary, that in that fall there would be an increase. The last season was not a good one for packing purposes. To make a profitable season for packing, and to furnish the best quality of ice, it is necessary to have the weather ranging from zero to five degrees, for a period of four or five days. This will form pure ice in this latitude from eight to ten inches thick, which is the thickness most convenient for handling, and better adapted for saving. Such ice, properly packed, will keep in the bottom layers of the warehouse for four or five years. After the ice has formed to the thickness above stated, it will remain at that so long as the temperature does not rise above twenty degrees. As a higher temperature than this gradually melts from the bottom, and becomes slushy on the surface; but still packers do not stop cutting until it becomes so softened as not to safely bear the weight of the horses necessary to plow it.

WHO WILL MAKE THE RULING PRICES

What the ruling prices would be the Chautauqua man would not say, but from another source a fair idea was obtained of what would be the figures. The gentleman was reluctant to have his name published; suffice it that he is, at once, one of the largest and best informed ice dealers in Allegheny county. He was one of the few who were so fortunate as to store away a large quantity of the frozen water while the prices were at bedrock figures this year, and as a consequence he regards the future with complacence. He had none of the reticence of the man from Chautauqua. He knew all about the business, and he was quite willing to let every one else know that fact. He said that all the ice men were waiting for something to turn up. None of them were willing to take the advance in making the prices. He thought that the Chautauqua man had the largest amount on hand, and that they would make the ruling prices for the coming season. Over twenty of the prominent dealers had no ice on hand at all, and if there was not a cold snap before the close of the winter they would have to stay out of the business next season.

The Chatanqua Company has 4,500 tons in store, he said, and that was not half enough for their trade.

Radcliffe Weir has 1,000 tons, and he could use 3,000 tons if he could get them.

Fred Valleway, who cuts from the Monongahela on the South Side, had about 1,000 tons in his storehouse, and there did not seem to be much chance for him to augment his stock.

Zaviar Whittemore, of Pine Creek, could not have a very large stock on hand, he thought, because all last summer he supplied the Brewers at wholesale. He might have, however, about 1,500 tons.

Henry Omsler, of Allegheny city, had about 800 tons; enough for his own trade. Wm. Kribs, Liso of Allegheny, had about 1,500 tons, and he would be likely to fall short of the demand made upon him.

P. J. Garbedine, of Perryville Road, has about 600 tons in store, and he could dispose of twice that amount during the season.

Wm. Scott has in store about 800 tons; a quantity clearly inadequate to supply his patrons.

A FRIGID FAMINE IMPENDING.

The whole amount of ice in the market, continued our informant would not supply the county longer than early in June. All the dealers mentioned have their stock within twenty-four hours distance of the Postoffice, and they all value it at a fancy figure. No one is selling now. The lake is not yet ready for the harvest. The dealers

estimate that ice is worth now, by the car load, at wholesale, on the railroad track $10 per ton, and from this time forth it will steadily increase in value. There was no hope of obtaining a supply sufficient for the market from the usual sources, and if it became necessary to import this commodity from far away regions the price would go way up into the air, among the double figures. It was suggested that ice could be obtained from Lake Superior, but the dealers laughed scornfully at the idea. Why, said he, a car load of ice from Lake Superior costs for freight to this point, $150. When the car starts there are ten tons in it, and these are charged for. When it arrives the ten tons have melted into six tons, and the importer must make his customers pay for the difference. Forty dollars a ton for Lake Superior ice will not be a surprising figure next season if dealers go into that business. Should this weather hold out, there will be as little ice upon Superior as upon the lakes nearer here, and the people will have to content themselves with what the dealers have reserved from last year.

What will they do after that supply plays out, if what you have will only last until June? queried the reporter.

"God knows," answered the dealer; "no man can ship ice here this season without burning his fingers."

To get at the nub of this thing, said the reporter, how much will ice cost per hundred next season?

"Not less than $1.50," replied the dealer, "and probably the price will be even higher than that. The dealers are going to make up their losses this time, and they will be as merciful to the people as the people were to them when they were in trouble last summer."

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the ice men, when a schedule of prices for next season will be prepared, and all the dealers will be governed by its rates. It is quite evident that there is a strong tendency to put a fancy price upon this very necessary article, and the wails of the merchant or housekeeper will not stay the hand of the ruthless dealers in cold comforts.

LABOR REFORM.

An Immense Meeting at the Academy of Music Last Night—The Resolutions Adopted—A New Party Desired.

The working men's meeting at the Academy of Music last evening to consider the condition of the laboring classes was well attended, the building being literally crowded. Mr. Davis, of the *Labor Tribune*, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents.

After the meeting was called to order, the Vice Presidents and a Police Committee announced, Mr. George Mercott read a series of resolutions as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee recommend that three delegates be chosen by each labor organization of the county, to form a Labor Council or club, to act as a permanent organization to carry out the resolutions which may be adopted by the meeting.

We recommend that an organization be made in each ward, city and township for political purposes, and that those present take immediate steps therefor.

We further recommend that it be left to the body of workingmen at large, through their delegates, to say whether we will act independently of all political parties or work inside one or the other of the existing parties.

We would also recommend the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That our poverty and idleness, low wages and general degredation, are the result of criminal carelessness and shameful indifference on the part of our law makers.

2. That it is our conviction that no good can come until monopolists, ringsters, politicians, office seekers, bloated bondholders and all worthless non-producers are made to take back seats and the workingmen elected to the front with their common sense and common honesty to renovate the political atmosphere.

3. That we have no confidence in existing political parties, and resolved, that we will support hereafter the true men without regard to party, making it a point to select those who are identified with the interests of labor.

4. That it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to immediately frame such legislation as will save the workingmen of this State from the despotism and poverty of the system known as the Truck System, that workingmen may get paid in lawful money and spend it where it best suits them.

5. That in view of the general decline in values and wages we consider it imperatively necessary that a general reduction be made in the salaries of all county, State and national officers; and further,

6. That Congress reduce the salary of the President of the United States to $25,000 per annum.

7. That, as the original loan of money by the Government to carry on the war, has been paid over and over by taxation on our labor, we therefor, demand that the national debt be paid off in Government greenbacks in sufficient amount for that purpose.

8. That we call upon the Legislature to frame such legislation as will make employers responsible for the habits and faithful teaching of trades to boys and girls employed, to the end that our workshops, foundries and factories be not over run with boys while our men are adrift to make room for them, and thus deprive them of the means of livelihood and destroying the value of labor.

9. That we demand of our Representatives at Harrisburg that a law be framed placing a tax upon nut coal and slack mined in all the mines of the State, believing that the State should derive revenue from that source, since the miner receives no compensation whatever for his labor in producing said material for consumption.

10. That we demand such a modification of the law of conspiracy as will save wage workers from criminal indictment and prosecution for what is done when lawfully engaged in protecting their wages, when such acts which are lawful for an individual to do are not made unlawful when done by a number of individuals.

11. That the only financial policy which can exist without destroying society is that policy which allows no more interest to be charged for the use of borrowed money than the net annual savings of labor any more than that being a direct robbery of labor.

12. That we request of Congress to enter upon the policy of a general system of internal improvements, in the improving of our rivers to make them navigable at all seasons of the year, that thereby the cost of transportation between the East, West, North and South, may be reduced to the lowest possible limit and competition established between rivers and railroads, so that consumers may have the cost of the necessaries of life reduced, and railroad extortion, and arbitrary, and unreasonable freight charges rendered impossible by the cheaper river transportation.

13. That we require of the Legislature the passage of the Miner's Ventilation Bill now pending, known as House Bill 595.

14. That we recommend the establishment by the National Government of a Labor Bureau for the collection of labor statistics in every county in the United States, that the actual condition of the people may be published for their benefit and the information of our servants, the law-makers.

15. That the passage of an Eight Hour law by several of the State Legislatures and by the National Government, is a cause of encouragement to workingmen, and we urge that every possible effort be made to secure the benefits of that law by an actual and general practical test.

16. That the Legislature be asked to take steps to have the private contract system abolished in all State and county prisons.

17. That the public domain be reserved for actual settlers, and that not one more acre be given away or pledged to railroads or sold to speculators, and that homesteaders be furnished transportation by the Government and $300 for provisions, implements, seeds, &c., to bridge them over the first year of their occupancy of western land.

18. That as the Government recognizes the importance of a tariff on the products of capital, and as labor is the poor man's capital, a protective tariff should be imposed on all imported labor.

19. That our co-operative laws be so amended as to allow associations to legally organize under the co-operative law, with such amounts of capital as they themselves may decide, and that a more simple form of incorporation be adopted so as to avoid expenses.

20. That all organized bodies of labor in the country be requested to elect three delegates to form a Central Club or Council to carry out the resolutions of this meeting.

Following the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Xingo Parks was introduced to the audience, and made a few remarks. He had only commenced until he was interrupted by the entrance of a delegation from the Fifteenth ward, who marched into the hall headed by a martial band. By the time these were seated another delegation, from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards entered headed by a brass band.

After music by the band, repeated calls were made for Mr. Parks. He responded in a few words, asking the audience to study carefully the resolution submitted —not to accept them blindly, but to understand what they were doing. He believed that the ultimate object of the meetings which were being held was to form a new party, which would have the advancement of the workingman as its platform. The speaker felt it incumbent upon him to warn the audience that no new party can succeed. The better way was to support good and true men in the parties already in existence.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Park's remarks, Mr. — Mullen was introduced to the audience. This speaker thought that the place to obtain redress for the wrongs of the workingmen was at the polls. He believed that the cause of the present financial depression was the fact that a few men have entirely too much money in their pockets.

At this point a committee of twelve was appointed to take up a collection to pay for the rent of the hall and other expenses. While the committee was engaged in this occupation, music by the bands kept up the enthusiasm, so that purse strings would be loosed.

Mr. Carl Renber, of Pitsburgh, then addressed the audience first in English and then in German. He thought that to simply better the present condition of affairs would not alter them. Something more must be done before any good will result. The speech was the most enthusiastically applauded of any made during the evening.

The resolutions were then read *seriatim*, and discussed before adoption.

The word "bloated" was stricken from the first resolution before the word "bondholders."

The second resolution elicited considerable discussion from persons in the audience, but was adopted without opposition.

The third resolution was adopted without discussion.

On the eighth resolution being read some one asked what should be done with the boys?

Mr. Mercott—Send them West to farm.

The resolution was adopted without amendment.

All the rest of the resolutions were adopted without amendment.

Mr. Thomas Grundy spoke on the improvement of the Ohio, recommending its early completion.

After the report of the committee had been adopted, Mr. Thomas Armstrong asked for a reconsideration of the vote on the last resolution. A motion to that effect was adopted whereupon Mr. Armstrong offered the following amendment, to be added to the resolution:

"That this resolution shall not be so construed as to indicate the formation of a new party, until all other measures are exhausted."

This provoked a very animated discussion, and when a vote was taken upon the amendment the chair decided that it was lost. An appeal from the decision of the chair was made, but not sustained, it being evident, however, that the meeting did not fully understand the case.

Considerable time was then taken up by German speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

Moses B. Parsons, of Millerstown, Butler county, filled a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for an injunction against Murphy & Bishop, by Mr. Wightman for and Messrs. Lewis and Keenan against the same. Injunction granted, the lien of the execution creditors not to be impared thereby.

Jno. Emmil, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for an injunction against John Wilson et al., by Mr. McMullen for and Mr. Kirker against the same.

Harry McGregor, bankrupt, Allegheny. Injunction granted against John Dalzell et al.

Olmstead & Dewhurst, bankrupts. An order made for the sale of goods, fixtures &c.

Joseph Sproul, bankrupt, Butler county. The assignee having reported the failure of Gabriel Barnhart, purchaser of certain real estate, to comply with the terms of the sale, an order was made to sell the property promptly on the same terms, reserving the right of the assignee to proceed against the said purchaser for said failure.

Thomas D. Sax and Lewis C. Hessler, bankrupts, Luzerne. On petition of the bankrupts for discharge order was made for final hearing before Register Willard on the 21st prox.

Wm. Reitz, bankrupt, Northumberland. Petition of bankrupt for discharge presented and referred to Register Wells. Hearing before Register Detweiler on the 23d prox.

Daniel E. Kehen, bankrupt, Northumberland. Similar petition presented and same order made.

Henry A. Freyvogel, Pittsburgh. On petition of assignee presented an order was made approving the contract made by the assignee with certain property owned by heirs of H. McCullough, deceased, and confirming the sale and recalling the order of reference to the Register.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne. Reports of the Register on the claims of certain creditors approved, and assignee ordered to pay their respective claims as therein allowed.

William Reitz and Daniel Kehres, bank rupts, Westmoreland. At the request of the assignee an order was made for the general meeting of bankrupts' creditors on 23d prox. before Register Detweiler.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

This Court was occupied yesterday in hearing an argument in a Philadelphia patent case of Keller and Blake vs. Kirk. The case is being argued by C. J. Blake, Esq., of New York, for complainants and Messrs. Hatch and Parkinson, of Cincinnati for respondent.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

The Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan, Hershberger & Co.; previously reported. Verdict for defendant. Motion for a new trial argued.

Mrs. Ann Craney vs. W. B. Ross et al. On trial. Action to recover damages for alleged trespass in searching plaintiff's house in New York, for complainants and Messrs. Hatch and Parkinson, of Cincinnati for respondent.

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Common Pleas Court No. 3.

Wm. McKinney et al. vs. the Tenth Ward Bank. This case was taken up and jury empannelled, but afterward the jury was withdrawn and the case referred to George R. Duncan, on whose report judgment is to be entered by the Prothonotary without exception or appeal.

Mary Ann Addis, wife, &c., vs. the city of Pittsburgh. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff.

Wm. Chambers vs. David Gregg. On trial.

The jury in the case of Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executors being unable to agree, were discharged.

Trial List for To-day.

Geegan vs. McCloskey et al.
Brodest vs. Prager.
Marshall vs. Anderson Balance Company.
Minehart vs. Frederick et al.
Hoey vs. Ross.
Klee & Bro. vs. Coffe & Son.
Haffey vs. Cruikshank.
Seifert & Co. vs. Friel.
Irwin vs. Long (2).
Dorn vs. Brinton.
Crown et ux. vs. McKee et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

J. J. Herman, in trust, vs. John Huckestein; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,729.

Samuel C. Swan vs. the Duquesne Savings Bank; before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Mrs. Eliza Clark vs. the West Penn Railroad Company. On trial.

Maria Dorschaffer vs. Benjamin Eilbel. Motion for a new trial by defendant.

Wm. Turner, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Mellor, deceased, vs. Wm. B. Henry. On the 26th of July, 1875, the decedent being possessed of two United States Government bonds of the value of $100 each and of gold coin of the value of $100, sent them. On the following day, it is alleged, the defendant got possession of the property, and converted it to his own use, by reason of which the plaintiff claims $7,000 damages. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Seitz vs. Heyl.
Sutton vs. Bridge & Bowman.
Maloney vs. Penn avenue B. & L. A.
Lewis vs. Ross et al.
Cavanaugh vs. McPherson et al.
Quinn vs. McGarr, administratrix.
McCullough, Jr. & Co. vs. Dietrich et al.
Sands & Co. vs. Mansmann et al.
Diamond vs. Diamond et al.
Throp vs Sarver.
Brown vs Farrel et al.
Bell vs. McCluskey.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Hawkins, indicted for larceny by bailee.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of J. M. Jacobs and Charles Jacobs, indicted for felonious assault and battery.

W. D. Bell is on trial on a charge of larceny.

George Rothenlenther was convicted of larceny by bailee.

James Hanlon was acquitted of a charge of perjury.

A. Randall, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Sinclair, was convicted of assault and battery.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Albert Schmidt, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Eliza Rantenberg.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Hoerr, indicted for forcible entry, on oath of Caroline Ewing.

Charles and J. M. Jacobs, convicted of highway robbery, were sentenced to seven years and nine months to the penitentiary. They are the persons who made the attack upon Isaac Mills, Sr., at Braddocks station.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Charles Harboch,	S. Coffman et al.,
John H. Cummings,	Edward Henle,
Wm. D. Bell,	Mike Rafferty et al.,
Jacob Huskey,	Jacob Van Allen.
Margaret Daley,	James Martin,
R. M. Sibbett,	Chas. Watts,
John Campbell, Jr.,	Jos. Little (2)
John Hawkins,	Chas. B. W. Simms,
August Fecke,	R. Garroll & M'Cay,
B. Hennessy,	J. McDonnel,
Charles Phillips,	Yeddy M. Carley,
Chas. Geddings,	John Parker,
W. Hadley,	Henry Hanshire,
John Byrne,	P. & Mary Wallace,
Sarah Sterling,	Daniel Unke,
	John Hoer.

Court Brevities.

JOHN MAGAN, administrator of the estate of Thomas Kane, deceased, was arrested yesterday by the Sheriff for contempt, on an order issued by the Orphans' Court. Magan had failed to file his account as directed by the Court.

IN THE Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Judge Porterfield commenced proceedings against Messrs. Walsh & Anderson, proprietors of the Central Hotel, to recover $2,000 damages for the loss of a diamond pin, gold watch and pocket-book, stolen from plaintiff's room in the hotel on the night of December 19th.

THE ejectment suit brought by Mrs. Eliza Clark against the West Penn Railroad Company, which is now on trial before Judge Stowe, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, is for the recovery by plaintiff of the property in sharpsburg upon which the station house is erected. A portion of the land the company purchased from the State, it being part of the now unused Pennsylvania canal. The plaintiff alleges that the company took more ground than it was entitled to. This the company denies, stating the boundaries of that it occupies just what State used.

THE G. J. R. BOYS.

The New Officers—Appeals to Congress —Testimonials—Appointment.

The session of the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was resumed yesterday morning at the hall of Post 3, on Fourth avenue. The work of counting the b allots cast at the election on Wednesday evening was concluded, showing the following officers to be elected for the ensuing year:

Department Commander—James W. Latta, Post No. 2.

Senior Vice Commander—S. A. Loesch, Post No. 26.

Junior Vice Commander—D. O'Neil, Post No. 10.

Chaplain—Rev. John Sayers, Post No. 16.

Medical Director—C. C. V. Crawford, M. D., Post 28.

Council of Administration—J. R. Milliken, Post 1; J. Emery Byram, Post 5; C. H. Foote, Post 71; C. H. Gress, Post 97; O. S. Lukenbach, Post 182.

Delegates to National Convention—Norman M. Smith, Post 117; Delegates at Large —David Branson, Post 5; C. F. Hull, Post 101; E. B. Young, Post 13; Thomas Lees, Post 25; M. Brosius, Post 84.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the Encampment petition Congress to pass a resolution to pay the same pensions to soldiers of the army and navy and marine corps, who have lost an arm below the elbow, or a leg below the knee, as is now given to comrades who have lost an arm above the elbow, or a leg above the knee, when the pensioner so disabled is unable to wear an artificial limb, and that a copy of this resolution be presented to each Congressman, recommending that immediate action be taken.

Resolved, That the soldiers of the late war in this Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., assembled in convention in Pittsburgh, January 27, 1876, respectfully urge upon our Representatives of Pennsylvania, the justice of passing the bill now before them, for the relief of the surviving soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments who so gallantly defended the honor of our State and country upon the soil of Mexico during the war of 1846, '47, '48.

Resolved, That the eloquent and elegant address delivered by Comrade C. J. Arms before the Encampment be published in full, as a part of the proceedings.

Resolutions were also adopted voting testimonials to ex-Commander W. W. Tyson and ex-Adjutant General N. M. Smith for their faithful and efficient administration of the affairs of the Department.

The Encampment then adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the newly elected officers were installed, Capt. Frank Reader officiating as installing officer. Commander Latta announced the appointment of John W. Vanderslice as Assistant Adjutant General. Philadelphia was fixed as the place for the next encampment, but the time was not determined upon. However, it will be some time during the Centennial.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The popular interest in Maggie Mitchell's impersonations continues unabated. The auditorium last night was filled, seats and aisles, with spectators of her unapproachable *Pauchon*. This evening "Jane Eyre" will be produced for her benefit. Yesterday afternoon nearly every seat in the orchestra circle and parquette were sold for the matinee to-morrow.

Trimble's Varieties.

The stringency of the times has had but little apparent effect upon the patronage at this theater. The reason therefor is to be found in the unremitting efforts of the gentlemanly manager to present to his patrons nothing but what bears the imprint, "A No. 1." The term is not an elegant one, as applied to talent, but then it expresses and makes plain our meaning.

Library Hall.

The character of *Topsy* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" never had a better interpretation in this than the captivating Lottie gave it last night at Library Hall. She is ably supported by a good company, which includes Cassie Troy, leading lady last season at the Opera House. The play will be produced every night this week and a matinee on Saturday. Seats are for sale at Hale's music store.

Father Gerdeman.

This gentleman, whose lecture at Library Hall last Monday night attracted so large a audience that it has accommodated this season, lectures again at the same place next Monday evening on "Popery vs. Public Schools."

Barry Sullivan.

Another engagement this season of a week's duration will be commenced at the Opera House on Monday evening by the famous tragedian, Barry Sullivan, assisted by the charming Effie Elsler and by J. F. Cathcart, who is not so charming. Mr. Sullivan opens in his best role, *Richard* III. On Tuesday evening "Richlieu," Wednesday, "Othello," Thursday "Macbeth," Friday "Hamlet," and Saturday matinee "Wonder—A Woman Keeps a Secret."

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Arrests Made Yesterday.

HENRY WILLIAMS was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Cassidy, on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by J. J. Dimon.

ALTHOUGH Albert Dear truthfully applies that endearing term "my dear" to his wife Elizabeth, yet he does not always display his affection in the most agreeable manner. Yesterday his love licks were a little too heavy, and Elizabeth complained to Alderman Robinson that Albert had assaulted and battered her. Wilful Albert was arrested and committed for trial.

Stocks and Bonds at Auction This Evening at Half past Seven o'clock, at Thos. P. Stewart's Sales Room, Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

4 $1,000 Bon